REGISTERED No. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,140.—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1871.

Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One month	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ as.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every 14 days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. S. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 2nd January 1872, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1872		Jan. 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave Galle	12
„ Carwar	4	„ Negapatam	15
„ Mangalore	5	„ Pondicherry	16
„ Cannanore	6	„ Madras	18
„ Tellicherry	6	„ Coconada	20
„ Calicut	7	„ Vizagapatam	21
„ Beypore	7	„ Bimlipatam	21
„ Cochin	8	„ Gopaulpore	22
„ Alleppey	9	„ False Point	23
„ Tuticorin	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	24
„ Colombo	11		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by Rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th January 1872, at noon.

Jan. 1872		Jan. 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSSORAH	26
„ Kurrachee	12	„ Fao	26
„ Guadur	13	„ Bushire	27
„ Muscat	15	Feb.	
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Linga	1
„ [illegible]	[illegible]	„ Bunder Abbas	2
„ [illegible]	[illegible]	„ Muscat	4
„ Fao	21	„ Guadur	6
Arrive BUSSORAH	24	„ Kurrachee	9
		Arrive BOMBAY	1[illegible]

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st January, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Kaffin, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on THURSDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on SUNDAY evening for Bombay:—

Hurnee	Malwan
Unjunwell	Vingorla
Rutnagherry	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazar Gate Street; or 45, Kalbadevi Road; or T. G. Fernandes, Coach-builder, Byculla, opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Russian Steam Navigation Trading and Odessa Railway Company have established a regular service between Odessa and Bombay.

IN accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400-Horse Power, 2,210 Tons, Captain Greeke, is expected here about the 15th of January next, and will have quick despatch.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February last, a Direct Goods service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburgh, at reduced rates. For Freight, &c., apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th November 1871.

THE magnificent first-class full power Iron Steam Ship EUROPEAN, 2,600 Tons Register, 450 Horse Power (lately of Allan's Liverpool and Canadian Line), G. F. Abram, Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via Suez Canal) about the 5th JANUARY 1872.

For Passage apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
[illegible]	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
[illegible]	36	22		8	
[illegible]	38	24		9	
[illegible]	39	25		9-10	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children above 10 years, half fare.

Next Departures from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st JANUARY 1872.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st FEBRUARY 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day previous to sailing.

For Handbooks of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

THE FINE STEAM-SHIP VENUS, Captain Croull, will sail on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, for Singapore and Hongkong.

For Freight for Cargo for Singapore, and Goods for Hongkong, apply to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

ALABAMA, FROM CALCUTTA.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO by the above ship are hereby requested to SEND OFF BOATS AT ONCE for their respective Goods, failing which Captain Gilliat will have them landed at their risk and expense. Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, to be sent to our Office for countersignature.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Gilliat.

Bombay, 28th December 1871.

CAUTION

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet of the genuine, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 30th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Boswell, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th Jan., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and [illegible] also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 2nd January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at [illegible] P.M., at the Medical Stores, Byculla, by order of the Principal Medical Storekeeper, a lot of unserviceable Instruments, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF CROCKERY, PLATED AND GLASSWARE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of crockery, glass and plated ware, the same comprises fancy teapots, handsome gilt bordered Flower Vases, dessert services, chamber candlesticks, sets of jugs, fancy toys, tea sets, table and chamber candlesticks, &c., &c.

2,000 doz. Eau-de-Cologne.
6 sets of English Harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English built double-seated Brougham by Godbeer, a pair of Bay Carriage horses, Plants, &c., at No. 66 Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of F. Hunter, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view two days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Furnished Bungalow at "Matheran."

On THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the well furnished pucca-built Bungalow with a double Iron Roof, known as Wilderness, situated on the best part of the Hill, commanding an excellent view, with a small separate Bungalow, Servants' Quarters, Stabling and a Compound, admeasuring above 7 acres.

Particulars of which can be had on application to the Undersigned.

The property can be seen at any time from this to the day of sale by Visitors to Matheran.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE.

On FRIDAY the 5th proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder, a large Lot of lost Luggage, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th December 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies [illegible] in cases.
Log, [illegible] Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
[illegible], English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
	Patent Water Closets.
Corrugated Iron.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows.	Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Clear Cloth.
Floor Cloth.	Paper for Mill use.
Rollers, Skins.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bundling Twine.	Fire Bricks.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Perforated Zinc Sheets
Wire Netting.	

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ROBERT BROWN,
PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given:—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Rool Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared, and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON
IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. GOLCONDA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. PERA, from Southampton, 25th November 1871.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. MOOLTAN, from Southampton, 18th November 1871.
„ IBERIAN, from Liverpool, 21st November 1871.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 P.M., December 30th, 1871, a MEETING of ENGINEERS and others who are interested in the management of STEAM BOILERS will be HELD in the "FREEMASONS' HALL," Mazagon, to take into consideration the "BOILER INSPECTION ACT," with a view of petitioning Government to repeal or amend some of the Clauses considered arbitrary and injurious.

JAMES ASPIN,
Secretary, pro-tem.

Bombay, 28th December 1871.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—TENDERS FOR THE COAL SUPPLY.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of 6,000 to 7,000 Tons of best WEST OR WELSH HARTLEY COALS on the following terms:—

Contractor to supply Coal for the use of the Company's Mill, to be delivered free of cost at their premises, situated at Tardeo, from 5th January to 31st December 1872, and in such quantities as [illegible] from time to time.

Payment of such supply to be made on the production of Yarn and Cloth.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Office, in the Fort.

Tenders will be received up to 2nd proximo.

The Company will not assign any reason for accepting or rejecting any or the lowest tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 26th December 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Through Booking between the Madras; the East Indian; the Scinde Punjaub and Delhi; the Oude and Rohilcund; the Bombay Baroda and Central India; and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

ON and after the 1st January 1872, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class SINGLE TICKETS only can be obtained, and HORSES, CARRIAGES, DOGS, LUGGAGE, &c., can be BOOKED, through BETWEEN any PASSENGER STATIONS of the MADRAS and GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAYS.

TICKETS, 1st and 2nd Class only, at One Fare and a Half for the Double Journey, and available for return on any day within ONE CALENDAR MONTH, will also be issued between the principal Stations of the Madras and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

First, Second, and Third Class SINGLE, and 1st and 2nd Class MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS, can, from the same date, also be obtained, and HORSES, CARRIAGES, DOGS, LUGGAGE, &c., can be booked through, between the principal Stations of the MADRAS; the EAST INDIAN; and the SCINDE PUNJAUB and DELHI RAILWAYS.

GOODS and PARCELS can from the same date be booked through between any Goods-booking Stations of the Madras and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways, and also via the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, between any Goods-booking Stations of the Madras; the East Indian; the Scinde Punjaub and Delhi; the Oude and Rohilcund; and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railways. Consignments of Goods of more than two Tons in weight will be sent through to their destination in the waggons in which they are originally loaded to all those Stations on either of the Railways to which there is through Railway communication.

The Rates, Fares, and Charges of each Company to and from the Stations, or Junction concerned, will be added together to make up the Through Fares or Charges.

Further information, and all particulars as to the charges, and the arrangements, can be obtained at the Stations, or of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th December 1871.

AUCTION SALE
ON FRIDAY, DEC. 29.

FIRST CLASS
GOLD PRESENTATION JEWELLERY.
BEAUTIFUL CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
SILVER CUPS & GOBLETS.
SWEET TONED ORCHESTRINA.
(Suitable for playing by hand or by mechanical contrivance.)
PERFECTED BINOCULARS & OPERA GLASSES.
SODA WATER MACHINES.
(For Domestic or Table use)
FULL SIZED WALL-MAPS OF INDIA.
THE NEW OFFICIAL POSTAGE WEIGHER
(Weighing from ¼ tolah to 900 tolahs.)
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS
DUMPY LEVELS.
LEVELLING STAVES.
PARALLEL RULERS.
(A splendid assortment.)
HENRI KLASEREI'S FINE BRANDY.
KLASEREI'S GRAPE WINE CLARETS.
KLASEREI'S FINE OLD SHERRY.
BICYCLES.
ICE MAKING MACHINES.
PLAYING CARDS.
LAND CHAINS, &c, &c.
And numerous other articles will be sold
by MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co.
at SOUNDY & Co.'s PREMISES,
ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29TH.
POSITIVELY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS,
without limit or reserve.

N.B.—The Jewellery is from one of the first Manufacturers in London, Messrs. Stokes & Co., and in intrinsic value, as well as in design, cannot be surpassed of its kind. Catalogues ready, and Goods on view.

SOUNDY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.
Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factory,
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALLS'
GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS
at Moderate Prices for Cash.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, Post free to India.

GENTLEMEN'S ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for walking, or Patent Leather for Dress 21s., Hide Hunting Boots 45s., Morocco Slippers 7s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and Remittance crossed "Bank of England." Prepaid Orders, if over £5, sent Carriage free to Bombay, Calcutta or Madras.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT
OF ARNICA.

—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

WELCH, MARGETSON & Co.,
16 & 17, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN.

GENTLEMEN'S TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS, FLANNELS, SPUN SILK and FANCY COTTON SHIRTINGS, SCARVES, MUFFLERS, PUGGAREES, BRACES, BELTS, SILK and CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, RUGS, UMBRELLAS, PORTMANTEAUX, HAT CASES, &c., &c.

MANUFACTORIES. { BRIDGE PLACE, SOUTHWARK; FOYLE STREET, LONDONDERRY,

Established 1826.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists forwarded on application

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF

DAVE CARSON SAHIB
KA PUCKA TUMASHA.

MR. H. GOULSTONE,

The eminent Pianist, Vocalist, and general Instrumentalist, is engaged, and will have the honour of appearing before a Bombay audience in conjunction with the above Entertainment,

ON

THURSDAY, 28TH DECEMBER.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

Introductory Overture		Selected.
Ballad	Pretty Swallow, Homeward Fly	Mr. S. Herberte.
Romanza	La Mule aux Clochettes	Madame Carson.

M-O-Z-U-F-F-E-R-N-U-G-G-U-R,
DAVE CARSON.

Violin Fantasia—6th Air Varie—De Beriot		Mons. Semeladis.
Ballad	[illegible]	Mr. S. Herberte.
English Song	The Lover and the Bird	Madame Carson.

GRAND COMBINATION OF INSTRUMENTATION,
MR. H. GOULSTONE.

Part First will conclude with Dave Carson's Version of the Lamentable Legend, entitled,

THE SUICIDAL FAMILY,

Introducing

"THE LAST OF HIS BROTHERS."

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

Song	Tassels on her Boots	Mr. H. Goulstone.

THE BLUE TAIL FLY,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

Solo Violin	The Blue Bells of Scotland	Mons. Semeladis.
National Song	The Death of Nelson	Mr. S. Herberte.
Operatic Selection (Verdi)		Madame Carson.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with (by particular request)

THE BENGALLEE BABOO,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4 0 0	Gallery	Rs. 1 0 0
Stalls	„ 2 0 0	Pit	„ 1 0 0

Children—Half Price.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 9 P.M.

Reserved Seat Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—Persons having CLAIMS in respect to DEPOSIT RECEIPTS connected with Local Fund Works, Tanna District, are requested to submit the same before the 15TH JANUARY next to Captain MAUNSELL, R.E., President Local Fund Sub-Committee.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Collector and President Local Fund Committee.

Tanna Collectorand President Local Fund Committee's Office, Chowna, 16th December 1871.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st proximo the RATES for INLAND TELEGRAMS will be RAISED. For Copies of the Revised Rules and Rates, and for further information, apply to the Undersigned.

By Order

ROBERT BOTELER,
Asst. Superintendent in charge, Government Telegraph Office.

Bombay, 21st December 1871.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1872.—

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Commissioner [illegible] DAY ATTACHED [illegible]

Appeals against the Rates must be presented to the Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions within ten days from this date.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOHN F. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Munl. Commissioner and Assessor.

Bombay, Ast. Munl. Comr. & Ass's Office, 26th Dec. 1871.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News: and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

THE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Company's Office, No. 1, Church Gate Street, within the Fort, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., to confirm the following Resolutions unanimously passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 12th day of December 1871:—

1. Proposed by Kessowjee Naik, Esquire, seconded by J. Jefferson, Esquire,—"That this Company be wound up voluntarily."

2. Proposed by Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Esquire, seconded by J. R. Duxbury, Esquire,—"That Mr. H. W. Payne be appointed a Liquidator, and his remuneration be Rs. 500."

3. Proposed by Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Esquire, seconded by Kessowjee Naik, Esquire,—"That this Meeting desires to record the thanks of the Company for the great services rendered by Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esquire, and for having liberally foregone any remuneration for such services and his legal rights to be compensated."

4. Proposed by Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Esquire, seconded by Kessowjee Naik, Esquire,—"That this Meeting desires to record the thanks of the Company to the Hon'ble Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy having waived all claims in respect of the lease of the piece of ground which the Company had agreed to take from him."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
OIL AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT OIL, CASTOR OIL, and COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for TWELVE MONTHS, commencing the 1st day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered, the annual consumption, averaging about 420 tons of Cocoanut Oil, 460 tons of Castor Oil, and 106 tons of Cotton Waste. Samples may be seen at the Storekeepers' Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Oil or Cotton Waste," as the case may be, and which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 13th January 1872.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 in Cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same find security equal to 10 per cent. of the estimated aggregate amount of such Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WM. WARDEN MORICE.

Stores Office Byculla, 24th November 1871.

TENTS.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
DOUBLE POLE TENTS,
12 FEET BY 25 FEET.
PRICE Rs. 150.

JUST RECEIVED, EX XANTHO,

DOUBLE-BARREL C. F. BREECH-LOADING GUNS, BY REILLY, 12 BORE,

Damascus Barrels, in Portable Leather Cases, with complete Cartridge Making Apparatus. Price Rs. 300 to Rs. 350.

LOADED CARTRIDGES
AND
CARTRIDGE CASES
FOR THE ABOVE.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, EARL OF MAYO, K.P., G.C.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
ECCLESIASTICAL FURNITURE SUPPLIERS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, BENTINCK STREET,
CALCUTTA.
52, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
97, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PASSAGE PRINCES
(Ancien Passage Mires), PARIS.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. LAZARUS & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. LAZARUS, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz.:—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention:—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail; yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co., humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth with speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS,

THROUGHOUT INDIA, CHINA, BURMAH, CEYLON, AND THE STRAITS.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLE.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develope the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra Table" has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of BILLIARDS, BATTUE, and BAGATELLE may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS RENOVATED.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS

THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each.
Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (REGISTERED).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent), or other Material.

PRICE PER BOTTLE—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

The Office of the ACCOUNTANT GENERAL will be OPEN DAILY, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., for the transaction of EMERGENT BUSINESS, except on CHRISTMAS DAY and NEW YEAR'S DAY.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Accountant General.

Bombay, 23rd December 1871.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.

WE have much pleasure in notifying that We have now received an entirely NEW STOCK of fine London-made JEWELLERY, consisting of—

SUITS,
BRACELETS,
EARRINGS,
LOCKETS,
CHAINS, &c.
Suitable for
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PALANQUIN CLOCKS—
STRIKING,
REPEATING,
ALARMS,
MINIATURES.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN

By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA
In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Menist, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH—SIMLA.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoiseshell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

BEGS to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received OVERLAND per P. and O. Company's Steamers DELHI, DECCAN, BANGALORE, and BARODA, a large, fashionable, and choice selection of MILLINERY, &c., for the Season.

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS and HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
LADIES' RIDING HATS, BLACK and COLOURED VELVETS.
CHILDREN'S HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Handsome Silk, and Satin EVENING DRESSES.
Black, White, and Colored Silk, and Satin DRESSES.
FRENCH PRINTS, CAMBRICS, PERCALES, BRILLIANTS, PIQUES, LAWNS, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, GRENADINES, LINSEYS, SATEEN, SERGE, MERINOS, TWEEDS, LUSTRES, TWILL, and MUSLINS.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," POLONAISE in Silk, Grenadine, and Muslin.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," CRINOLINES.
PLAITED CHIGNONS, FRIZETTES, BUNCHES of CURLS, &c., &c.
ELEGANT BALL DRESSES, FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
FLOUNCED MUSLIN SKIRTS.
White and Coloured WREATHS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and RIBBONS in great variety.
MANTLES and JACQUETTES in great variety.
Black and White Lace, and Muslin BODICES, CAMESOLES.
Lace COLLARETTES, and SLEEVES.—THE NEW DUCHESS LACE SETS.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
REPLETE WITH EVERY REQUISITE.
GLOVES for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN.

PRICE LISTS OF ALL GOODS IN STOCK, SENT ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED OVERLAND.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Ladies at Outstations requiring DRESSES or RIDING HABITS made to order, are particularly requested to send by Bhangy post a tight-fitting high BODICE as a guide to size; also length of skirt in front, in inches; size round waist, in inches; length of arm, in inches,—which will insure a good fitting Dress or Habit.

TELEGRAMS.

Orders by TELEGRAPH for BALL DRESSES or other GOODS, when accompanied by a reference for payment in Bombay, will receive immediate and careful attention.

MEASUREMENTS REQUISITE by TELEGRAPH—Ladies' height, size round shoulders, and waist in inches; length of skirt in front.

TERMS CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in BOMBAY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION OF VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.
CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL,
MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel is now OPEN.

The CHOWK HOTEL is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description supplied from the most celebrated houses in London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

[illegible]NJEE BA[illegible]EE, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

We have received, ex ROODEE, a further consignment of this brand.

Cases containing 1 doz. Quarts	Rs. 40 each.
Ditto 2 „ Pints	„ 42 „

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1871.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON, & Co.'s		
Brandy,	Rs. 25	per doz.
Sherry	„ 25	„
GORDON'S		
Brown Sherry	„ 24	„
LARRONDE FRERE'S		
St. Julien	„ 12	„
Margaux	„ 15	„
Chateau Lafite	„ 20	„
Superior Old Cognac	„ 25	„
W. McEWAN'S		
Beer, Quarts	„ 4-8	„
Ditto Pints	„ 2-8	„

REMINGTON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE:—		
Real Veuve Clicquot, dry (shortly expected)	Rs. [illegible]	per doz. quarts.
Ditto Ditto	[illegible]	per doz. pints.
Sillery	„ 20	per doz. quarts.
STILL HOCKS:—		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15	„ „
Liebfraumilch	„ 20	„ „
Steinwein	„ 20	„ „
Rudesheimer	„ 24	„ „
Johannisberger	„ 30	„ „
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	„ 36	„ „
Do. do. Blue capsule	„ 45	„ „
SPARKLING:—		
Hock	„ 15	„ „
Moselle	„ 15	„ „
CLARETS:—		
St. Estephe Medoc	„ 9	„ „
St. Estephe	„ 15	„ „
Chateau de Frauds (shortly expected)	„ 16	„ „
Vray Canon	„ 18	„ „
Chateau Larose	„ 22	„ „
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„ „
Chateau Lafitte	„ 28	„ „
BRANDY:—		
Tricoche & Co. 1866	„ 18	„ „
Ditto 1865	„ 20	„ „
H. and C. Balaresque	„ 22	„ „
G. Martineau	„ 22	„ „
Blanchy Frères	„ 22	„ „
Gautier Frerès, Rs. 24 per case of	24	doz. impl. pts.
Blanchy Frères, best Cognac	„ 28	per doz. qrts.
ITALIAN WINES:—		
Barbera Amaro Secco (Still)	„ 14	„ „
Brachetto	„ 14	„ „
Barolo	„ 14	„ „
Nebiolo	„ 14	„ „
Passito	„ 14	„ „
Italian Wine, in casks of about 50 galls.	„ 160	
VERMOUTH:—		
At Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 per dozen. quarts.		
BEER:—		
H. Deetjen's Best East India Pale Ale, in Cases of 4 doz.	„ 8	per doz. qts.
Norway Ale, in boxes of 3 dozen.	„ 6	„ „
Ditto.	„ 4	„ „
MAAGBITTER:—		
Rs. 20 per case of 2 dozen Pints.		
CANDLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY:—		
Carriage Candles 6½ as. per packet of 6. In small boxes of 24 packets.		
CHEESE:—		
Gruyere, weighing from 60 to 80 lbs. at 14 as. per lb.		
Green „ 1 and 2½ lbs. each, at Re. 1 per lb.		
FIGS:—		
In boxes of about 20 lbs. Rs. 6 each.		
In boxes of about 10 lbs. Rs. 3 „		

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, December, 1871.

WANTED.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and LODGING can be had by ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN at a MODERATE CHARGE with a Family living in one of the healthiest and prettiest localities of the Island, and in close vicinity to the Fort. For particulars address "B C.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, for the JEYPORE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of ARTS, a EUROPEAN ASSISTANT, possessing a good knowledge of most Mechanical Manipulations, especially as regards Metal-work of all descriptions, Turnery in all its branches, and practical Mechanics generally, together with a competent acquaintance of all the details and [illegible] Mechanical and Rudimentary Freehand Drawing. [illegible] testimonials as to character and handwriting, together with [illegible]ations, to be addressed to the PRINCIPAL of the INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF ARTS, Jeypore, Rajpootana.

ALSO.

A NATIVE DRAUGHTSMAN, well-practised in Mechanical, Architectural, and Engineering Drawing, capable of laying down Survey Maps and Sections, and generally acquainted with all the routine practice of an Architect's and Engineer's Office.

Application to be made as above.

To competent men Liberal Salaries will be given.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MALABAR HILL.

		Rent.
Bungalow No. 49B,	vacated by Mr. Johnstone	Rs. 250
„ „ 52,	„ „ „ King	75
„ „ 54,		60
„ „ 55,	Dixon	65
„ „ 56B,	„ „ „ Dixon	175
„ „ 56E,	„ „ Cleary	125
„ „ 56E,	New House	125
„ „ 67,	New House	75
„ „ 93,		250
„ „ 94,	„ Messrs. Benn and others	250
„ „ 104,		125
„ „ 105,	„ Messrs. Scott and others	150
„ „ 118,	Mr. Glover	200
„ „ 123A,	from 1st January 1872	200
„ „ 130,	now in the occupation of Hon. Mr. Tucker	200
„ „ 142,	vacated by Mr. Best	250
„ „ 155,	now in the occupation of Mr. Peile	275
„ „ 12,	furnished, now in the occupation of Dr. Cline	200

For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

CUMBALLA HILL.

THE very Spacious Upper-storied BUNGALOW known as "The Hermitage," and the former Residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay, and lately vacated by C. E. Benn, Esq. most excellently situated in a very large Compound, and the nearest Bungalow to the Fort. Two Families or half a dozen Bachelors could reside with every comfort. There are three spacious Halls for a Drawing, Dining, and Billiard Rooms. Rent Rs. 400.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

BREACH CANDY.

AN Upper-storied BUNGALOW, lately vacated by Mr. Kinloch. Rent Rs. 175.

Another Upper-storied BUNGALOW formerly in the occupation of Mr. Wilkinson. Rent Rs. 150.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

MAZAGON.

A VERY large Upper-storied BUNGALOW, opposite to the Hope Hall Hotel. Rent only Rs. 200.

The spacious BUNGALOW in Victoria Road, lately vacated by Mr. Hynes. Rent Rs. 150.

Four others for Rs. 125, 125, 90, 80.

Two upper-storied BUNGALOWS in Byculla. Rents Rs. 200 and 150.

Few BUNGALOWS in other different localities, particulars of which could be had from the Office of

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

FORT—RAMPART ROW.

THE Offices in Rampart Row, near the Bombay Club. Rent Rs. 200.

Spacious Office in the late Commercial Bank Premises. Rent Rs. 150.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

HORNBY ROW.—Two very spacious entire HOUSES, well adapted for Government Offices. Rent very moderate. An excellent opportunity for the Municipality. Rent is very moderate.

The whole of the APOLLO HOUSE (part of which only was the former Offices of the Municipality). Could now be had at a very moderate Rent. Such opportunity is only seldom [illegible]. Apply to

P. BYRAM[illegible]
Ho[illegible]

22, Rampart Row.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMEMTS, fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Bagh."

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardeshir Nusserwanjee Mody.

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

For the next Hot Season, say April and May, a BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeej[illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, Three First-class [illegible] TABLES, with Lamps, and all complete [illegible] BILLIARD CLUB, Armenian Lane.

FOR SALE, INDIAN C[illegible] at FRAMJEE NOWROJE[illegible] Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDI[illegible] great varieties, consisting as f[illegible]

Mango Chutney, in Bottles [illegible]
Mild ditto ditto
Cashmere ditto ditt[illegible]
Bengal ditto [illegible]
Madras ditto
Lucknow ditto
Curry Powder
Ditto [illegible]
Mullagatawny [illegible]
Mango Fruit [illegible]
Ripe Mang[illegible]
Pineapple [illegible]
[illegible]

...th December.

	...	... 0s. 0d.
	...	£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton......	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 0s. 0d. Nom.
Overland..Steamers		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Prince Waldimar	Edgar	Hongkong, Nov. 7.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Chrysolite	Cruickshank	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Cordilliera, Berry, to Calcutta.

Ship British Princess, Stewart, to Liverpool.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
23	Scindia (s)	Law	London, Nov. 4.
	Tecumseh	Bennett	Rio Janeiro, Oct. 17.
	Cumeria	Brown	Liverpool, Sept. 9.
24	Carrie Reed	Crowell	San Francisco, Oct. 16.
	Harvester	Carver	Melbourne, Oct. 30.
	Antoinette	Delaselle	Bordeaux, Aug. 2.
	Shand	Routledge	Liverpool, Aug 21.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
23	Scotia (s)	....	....
	Trevelyan	....	....
	Golden Fleece	....	....
	Carlisle Castle	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

23	[illegible] (s)	Steward	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—27th December.

For Liverpool.

Prince Regent, 1,000 bundles galls, [illegible] ; 51 bales hemp, T. Gordhun.

Nebraska s, 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co. ; 439 bags linseed, W. Nicol & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, C. Ludha.

Royal Sovereign, 70 bales coir yarn, V. Amersee ; 92 bales cotton, H. Chaggee & Co.

Xantho s, 38 bales khus khus roots, T. Khetsey ; 60 bales cotton, K. Pitamber ; 115 bales wool, D. Ruttonsee ; 56 bales cotton, C. Panachund ; 50 bales wool, K. Ramjee ; 100 bales cotton, J. Luckmeechund ; 90 bales cotton, M. Esmail, 35 bales cotton, D. Ruttonsee ; 87 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co. ; 238 bales cotton, D. Hormusjee.

For Suez.

Arabia s, 14 bags pepper, H. M. Husson.

For Trieste.

Arabia s, 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co. ; 6 bags turmeric, F. Chambers & Co.

For Marseilles.

Arabia s, 50 bales wool, D. Gopejee.

For Genoa.

Arabia s, 50 bales cotton, Bowring & Co.

For London.

Hindostan s, 9 bundles horns, and 3 bales hides, N. Gangjee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—December 27.

Franks, Captain, Bengal the Buff, en route to England, from Benares.

Gabbett, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Staff, on duty, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—December 27.

Cleveland, Ensign, H. M.'s 83rd Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

Moore, Captain, 9th Regiment, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Delhi, 16th December 1871.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers :—

R A—Capt W Lambert Yonge to be Maj, from the 19th Dec 1870.

Lt C F Glass to be Capt, from the 9th Dec 1871.

Lt M H Saward to be Capt, from the 9th Dec 1871.

Subject to approval by Her Majesty, the C-in-C in India permits Lt W Frederick Thompson, of the 108th Foot, to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission, dated 8th Dec 1871.

With reference to G O C C 26th Oct and 20th Nov 1871, the following re-distribution of the companies of Sappers and Miners at the Camp of Exercise will have effect from the 13th Dec 1871, until further orders :—

No 2 Company, attached to the 1st Division.

No 4 Company, attached to the 2nd Division.

No 8 Company, attached to the 3rd Division.

No 6, 9, and 10, to be in reserve, and receive orders from Army Head Quarters.

Lt C Stroud, unattached, is transferred from Barrackpore to Dinapore, for general duty, at his own request.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee, on the 3rd Dec 1871 :—

Staff Asst Surg E Scott, M B, doing duty with R A.

Lt W A Ramsay, 4th Hussars.

... D ... Hawking, 105th Foot.

Ens W ..., 105th Foot.

Private R Herrick, 105th Foot.

Corporal P Faber, 109th Foot.

Private P Sinnott, 109th Foot.

G O C C dated the 28th Nov 1871, p. 641, directing Second Capt W A Roberts, R A, to proceed to Malta, is cancelled ; and he will proceed to England, having been appointed Adjt to a Brigade at Woolwich.

The following order is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed :—

Mooltan Brigade Order, dated the 15th Nov last, appointing Col D McNeill, R A, to the temporary command of the Brigade, vice Brigdr Genl Kaye, CB, proceeded on leave.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Lahore Division Order, dated the 18th Oct last, appointing Capt F S Hore, 39th Foot, to officiate as Asst Qr-mr Genl, Lahore Division, with effect from the 13th Oct 1871, and pending arrival of Major Hunter's successor.

Presidency District Order, dated the 20th Nov last, appointing Staff Asst Surg W Elgee to the medical charge of No 2 Baty 13th Brig R A, on its arrival in India, and directing the medical officer who will arrive with the battery to proceed to Allahabad.

Dated the 7th Decr, attaching Capt E D Smith, Genl List, Infy, returned from furlough, to the 13th N I, for duty.

Allahabad Brigade Order, dated the 2nd Dec, directing Surg P W Sutherland to proceed to Cawnpore, and assume medical charge of the 10th N I.

36th Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 6th Dec, appointing Lt G M Richmond to officiate as Qr Mr, vice Bryant, deceased, with effect from the 2nd idem.

11th Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 27th Nov last, making the following appointments :—

Capt C M Busbby, 2nd Wg Sub, to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt J McNair.

Capt J McNair to officiate as 2nd Wg Sub.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, SUB.—ORDERS.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the Right Honourable the C-in-C is pleased to authorize the discontinuance of the practice of submitting to H E for confirmation, Division, District, or Station Orders relating to the postings and movements of individuals of the Subordinate Medical department.

Orders of this nature will in future be issued by Divisional and Station authorities, on the recommendation of the Depy Inspr Genls of Hospitals of circles ; an attested copy being invariably furnished to the Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals, in view to the same being attached as a voucher to bills for pay, travelling charges, &c.

OFFICERS—ARRIVALS—LEAVE.

In supersession of the orders marginally noted,* and with view to stop the practice which now prevails of officers soliciting, contrary to regulation,† the cancelment in G O of unexpired periods of leave, the following rules are published for guidance :—

1. In the case of officers returning from Europe or the Colonies, the G. G. O. announcing their arrival in India virtually cancels all unexpired portions of furlough. No separate reports to Adjutant General required.

2. Officers rejoining from local leave before due date, or from furlough in India, (whether such furlough has expired or not), will report, as heretofore, the date of return to duty ; and transmitting authorities will certify to the accuracy of such reports.

3. Officers who, whilst on leave, may be ordered on court martial, court of inquiry, committee of adjustment, board of examination, or other duty, will report the period of such employment, vouched by copies of orders convening and dissolving the court, committee or board, or by certificate from the President of the same ; in either case to be in duplicate.

4. The foregoing paras. apply also to officers of the British (formerly of the Indian) Army under Indian pension rules. The reports referred to will be forwarded to the ...jt Genl, for transmission to the Military department, ...tta, where service for pension is recorded.

...gard to British officers, the monthly returns and ...s of regiments will show dates of return from leave ...will be sufficient authority for the Pay department ; and when a British officer on leave is employed as mentioned in para 3, a copy of orders or certificate as therein indicated should accompany the regimental pay abstracts. No reports to Adjt Genl being required.

* Circular No. 33 E of 1863, G. O. No. 301 of 1868, G. O. No. 107 of 1870.

† Mily. Reg. p. 339, art. 24.

LEAVE—ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following letter from the officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military department, to the Controller of Military Accounts, is published for general information :—

"In reply to your letter, No. 349H, dated the 17th June last, I am directed to acquaint you that the Right Hon the Secy of State has decided that officers of the Royal Engrs who hold permanent staff appointments not of a regimental nature and who may desire to take leave to England under circumstances which by the furlough rules of 1868 involve forfeiture of appointment, cannot obtain furlough under those rules. They must therefore obtain the leave, if at all, just as any other officer of Her Majesty's British troops holding no staff appointment.

"2 But the principle laid down in Government General ... No 22, dated 6th January 1870, (without the adden... ...otified in Government General Order No *4 of 1871) ...ara 2 of Government General Order No. 627, ... June 1870, is applicable to such officers ; the ...service r quired being reckoned, in the case of ...ompleting their first tour of service in India, ...of their reporting their arrival in this

...RIVALS—LEAVE—RETURNS.

...orders marginally noted, the C-in-C ...f a Capt or Sub of the Bengal ...egimental appointment by pro... leave, or leave on medical ...eave, he will continue to ...as an attached officer ; ...ther orders, rejoin it ... unless he is mean... or his services be ...

...g duty with ...tudy at the ...n-C that officers shall invariably return to their old regiments, unless specially ordered to the contrary.

3. Officers of the Bengal Presidency returning from England via Bombay, en-route to this command, are to report themselves, on arrival at Allahabad or Mooltan, to the Officers commanding at those stations ; who will, as a temporary arrangement, appoint those of substantive filed rank, only, to do duty at the station, submitting a report of the same for the further orders of the C in-C.

4. The Brigade Major at Bombay is requested to point out this order to all officers arriving for the Bengal Presidency.

5. Officers who arrive at Calcutta from England will report themselves, as heretofore, to the General Officer commanding the Presidency District, who will act, with respect to field officers, as directed in paragraph 3.

6. The above order does not affect officers of Her Majesty's British Service, or those returning to appointments on the Staff ; nor is it to interfere in any way with the provisions of G O 265 of 1868.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

The uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

In the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail or Europe.

Per Annum ....Rs. 10 0 0

Per Copy 0 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

PANCHGUNNY SCHOOL.

Head Master—Mr. J. BLUNT WILKINSON, B. A., of Jesus College, Cambridge.

This SCHOOL, in connexion with the Diocesan Board of Education, will be OPENED for BOARDERS and DAY SCHOLARS, on MONDAY, 8th January, 1872.

The teaching is up to the University Standard for Matriculation.

For Terms, &c., apply to the HEAD MASTER, care of Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, Marine Lines, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BAYLEY—December 23rd, at Stanhope Lodge, Kensington Gore, London, Sir John Bayley Bart., aged 78 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

JOHN—December 27th, at Bandora, the wife of Mr. Harry John of a son.

LOCKLEY—December 26th, the wife of Mr. J. Lockley, Superintendent Bombay Police, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LATHAM—December 8th, at Morar, Gwalior, the wife of Captain Hugh Latham, Royal Artillery, of a son.

PELLEW—December 23rd, at Hooghly, Mrs. Fleetwood H. Pellew, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STURROCK—LOBBIE—December 7th, at Christ Church, Rangoon, by the Rev. C. Warren, John Sturrock, Madras Civil Service, to Regina Mary, fourth daughter of Colonel George Staple Dobbie, Commandant, 14th M. N. I.

DEATHS.

D'CASTELLAS—December 2 th, at No. 4, Hall's Road, Egmore, Madras, Louisa D'Castellas, relict of the late Mr. George D'Castellas, aged 66 years 9 months and 18 days.

HUME—December 21st, at Calcutta, Mary, the beloved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Hume, Officiating Superintending Engineer, Bengal.

NICOLAY—December 13th, on board the Viceroy, off Madras, Wm Frederick Nicolay, Esq., eldest son of Captain Thomas ...

PANTON—December 11th, at Dera Ismail Khan, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. J. C. Panton, aged 61 years 11 months and 27 days.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department.' *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1871.

It will be seen, from an advertisement which we publish this morning, that from New Year's Day the through booking of passengers and goods from any one point to any other in the railway system, without regard to intervening changes of transport from one Company's lines to another's, will be introduced into India. This convenient practice, which adds so greatly to the comfort of passengers by saving them the delay and worry of frequent and tedious calculations, and which really creates new trade by the increased facilities of conveyance it provides, has already for some time past been in partial operation on the Great Indian Peninsula, East Indian, and Bombay and Baroda lines; and, now that arrangements have been made for its extension to the Madras lines, through booking will be established for all stations on about 4,500 miles of railway in India. As the G. I. P. Railway is the connecting link between the Northern and Southern lines, the labour of completing a settlement which is alike beneficial to the railways and the public has fallen principally to Mr. Conder's share ; and it is satisfactory to find that a mutual understanding for the management of their business relations has been brought about among the representatives of the various companies, so soon after the opening of the through trunk lines to Calcutta and Madras.

India is now fairly in possession of a system of railways sufficiently extensive and complete to make the value of such means of communication appreciable even by the disciples of Sir Arthur Cotton. The strain on the finances of India, due to the expenditure year after year of heavy amounts of interest-bearing capital on public works which, until they were finished, could not but be unproductive, has now been relaxed. The net interest payable out of the Indian revenues to railway shareholders has been reduced to about a million and a half a year, and will be less when extensions now in progress are completed ; and, in return, the railways are now rendering vast public service by the transport of mails, passengers, and goods, and the general quickening of trade and consequent increase of production, from one end of the country to the other. It is natural that the public appetite for railways should have been whetted by the taste it has already had of the benefits they confer upon a country, and that, looking at what has been achieved, we should anxiously ask what further progress may be expected. We all know that within the last two years there has been a change in the agency employed for the construction of Indian railways ; that a great State department has been organized to do the work directly instead of leaving it to be done by guaranteed companies ; and that it is the policy of the State, profiting by the gathered experience of non-official engineers, during twenty years' patient, laborious, and costly study of the peculiar conditions and requirements of Indian railway work, to entrust to Government officers the making of the new lines and groups of lines required to bridge over the gaps in communication between Bombay and the North-West, Kurrachee and Lahore. Some of our contemporaries appear to us to be too hasty in condemning the new Railway Department. It is certainly desirable that a full and connected statement should be placed before the public of what has actually been done since the Department came into being ; and we presume that such a statement will be made by Lord Mayo at the close of the Financial year. But we can gather from the papers published in the *Gazette of India* sufficient information to show that there is no want of activity in the Railway Department, and that everything has been arranged for pushing on the works of the sanctioned lines in Central India, Hyderabad, and the Indus Valley. There is but one part of the country which is still neglected, and that, strange to say, is the district through which the line that is most urgently needed, the direct line from Bombay to Agra and Delhi, ought to run.

The letting of the 185 miles of railway from Agra to the Sambhur Lake, and the intimation that the line will thence be extended to Ajmere, cannot but revive the hope that the Government of India will not always compel the traffic between Bombay and the North-West to take the roundabout eastern road to which it is now restricted. It is true, that, after tempting us with the promise of the line to Ajmere, the Government goes on to disappoint the expectations thus raised by speaking of a further extension, in a south-easterly direction, to Nusseerabad, to be connected ultimately, of course, through Neemuch with the line from Indore to Khundwa. A glance at the map will show that such a line would be hardly preferable to that by Jubbulpore for the speedy conveyance of through traffic from the North-West Provinces and the Punjab to Bombay. What is required is a direct railway ; and this, it has been long since agreed, must take one of two lines from Agra, either that through Neemuch to Baroda, or that through Deesa to Ahmedabad. The former line is now, we imagine, out of the question. The Government, having once determined to give the G. I. P. Railway access to Central India, is not likely to let the Bombay and Baroda penetrate eastwards of the Aravullee range to compete for the traffic of those districts. We are, therefore, in American phrase, "shut up" to the Deesa and Ajmere line as the only one by which we can now hope to realize Lord Dalhousie's original plan of using the Bombay and Baroda Railway to carry the trade of the Upper Provinces to Bombay ; and we have no hesitation in saying that this is now by far the most important line remaining to be constructed in India. Much more is known at present about the country it would traverse than when it was first talked of some years ago. The route presents hardly any physical difficulties to the engineer, and it runs through a broad tract of land, to the west of the Aravullee range, fairly cultivated and with a not very sparse population. Moreover, it would cost comparatively little in construction. The Ajmere State line from Agra, already sanctioned, will probably cost about £5,000 a mile. If we assume that this narrow gauge railway could be prolonged to Deesa, a distance of 228 miles, at the same average cost of construction per mile, the additional capital required would only be about a million and a quarter. Add to this sum half a million for the 86 miles from Deesa to Ahmedabad on the broad gauge ; and, if we allow a margin for contingencies, we may fairly conclude that the whole capital needed for the construction of this "missing link" should not exceed two millions.

Is this too large a sum to spend immediately in completing a line, the importance of which has over and over again been admitted by Government ? We are not without hopes that, when the Budget for 1872-73 is brought forward next March, Lord Mayo will be able to announce the resolution of his Government to proceed vigorously from both ends with the construction of the remaining section of the direct line between Bombay and Agra. The Bombay and Baroda Company has lately shown, on the Wudwan Extension, how cheaply even a broad gauge line may be built in India now, and we believe that the contract for the same Company's Patree Extension has been let on even more favourable terms than were secured for the Kattywar Branch. Why not, then, let the Company at once begin extending their main line as far as Deesa, while the State Railway Department begins work from Agra to meet them ? The whole work might be finished in less than five years' time, if it were determined to make use of the most convenient agencies for completing it out of hand ; and the Baroda Company might well be allowed to push on their line to Deesa, as that station, at which the future line from Hydrabad and Kurrachee will unite with the line from Agra, would be the most convenient place for the junction of the broad and narrow gauges. It is needless to insist on the military and political advantages of this alternative route from Bombay through Rajpootana to the British provinces in the North-West ; while, commercially, it would make the costly Bombay and Baroda line one of the best paying railways in the country, and would restore the trade between this Presidency and Upper India to its natural and most profitable channel.

The Lieut.-Governor of Bengal announces that he will be happy to receive gentlemen wishing to see him at breakfast every Thursday.

The Dacca paper reports that Mr. C. D. Linton, Judge of the Dacca Court of Small Causes, has been suspended by the Lieutenant-Governor.

It is said that His Excellency the Viceroy will probably leave for Burmah on the 27th of January and return to Calcutta about the middle of February.

The Lieut.-Governor of the North-Western Provinces is at present on tour, and when at Banda, Bundelkund, a week ago had thousands of petitions presented to him praying for a remission of the revenue on account of the failure of the *khureef* crops for want of rain.

The Government of India have been requested to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 5,19,232 for the construction of a bridge of forty-six 64 feet openings, with wrought-iron girders, across the Cheyaur river, to replace the bridge recently destroyed, the "head" to which the amount is to be debited to be determined hereafter.

It was said the other day to be likely that Lord Ulick Browne, Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, would act as Calcutta Commissioner of Police on the departure of Mr. Hogg on leave ; but the *Englishman* now hears that he will officiate for Mr. R. P. Jenkins as Commissioner of Patna during the latter's absence on furlough.

By a mistake in Reuter's telegrams to-day, it was stated that Mr. Kennedy had been appointed Chief Justice in Calcutta in room of the late Mr. Norman. We need hardly say that Sir Richard Couch is Chief Justice, and that Mr. Norman, one of the Puisne Judges of the High Court, was simply acting for him. Mr. Kennedy has been merely appointed to the vacant Puisne Judgeship.

We find the following paragraph in the Madras *Athenæum* :—" It is said in some circles that Lord Napier will leave Madras for good on the 15th proximo, and that the Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot, C.S.I., will be ' His Excellency's' *pro tem*." Are we to take this as the *Athenæum's* way of saying, as a " goak," that His Lordship intends to run away from Madras because he is afraid of the result of his suit against our contemporary ?

The *Englishman* thus presents the other side of the question to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce :—" The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have remonstrated with the Director-General of Post Offices in India on the new arrangement by which the mail for Europe is to be despatched from Bombay on Monday. They wish it to be sent off on Tuesday evening instead, so that their mercantile brethren in Calcutta and Madras may have no chance of a half-holiday on Saturday. The benefit of the greatest number should prevail in such cases, and we hope the present arrangement for Monday will not be changed."

GRAND DURBAR AT RAJKOTE.

We learn by telegram that a Grand Durbar was held at Rajkote at noon yesterday, at which His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur was invested with the order of the Star of India. Suitable addresses were delivered on the occasion.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[Per Reuter's Agency.]

PRINCE BISMARCK'S DESPATCH TO COUNT ARNIM.

THE INCOME TAX IN FRANCE.

LONDON, 27th Dec.

The despatch from Prince Bismarck to Count Arnim, referring to the acquittal of the murderers of German soldiers, has caused great irritation in France.

PARIS, 26th Dec., Afternoon.

The National Assembly have resumed the discussion on the Income Tax. M. Thiers has made a long speech in which he warmly opposed the tax, stating that he foresaw that it would cause grave political, financial, and social inconveniences. He also maintained that its introduction into France would be impossible, as it would create disturbances and increase the divisions already existing in the country.

[Per Bolton's Agency.]

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SANDRINGHAM, 27th Dec, Noon.

A bulletin just issued states that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales passed the night quietly, but that his convalescence is much retarded by a very painful affection above H. R. H.'s left hip, which is attended with feverishness.

MILITARY ITEMS.

H. M.'s 17th Regiment, which has been resting in Poona for a week, left on Tuesday night for Dhoolia, where it is to be stationed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has appointed Captain O. W. Braine, 56th Foot, to be Garrison Instructor in the Bengal Presidency.

Captain A. R. T. McRae was allowed a further extension of leave from the 26th October to 2nd November last, the date of his return to duty.

The furlough to Europe granted by G. O. No. 829, dated 6th December 1871, to Lieutenant H. H. Murphy, R.E., has been on medical certificate.

With reference to G. O. No. 672, dated 10th October 1871, Captain A. J. Wake, R.A., has been appointed a Supernumerary 3rd class Commissary of Ordnance.

Captain C. A. Cunningham, 27th N. L. I., performed the duties of Superintendent of Bazaars at Hydrabad, Sind, in addition to his own, from the 26th September to 21st October 1871.

We (*Deccan Herald*) are delighted to hear that it has been decided to make a slight increase in the pay of Subalterns of the army. The increase has become absolutely necessary in the present increased expense of living, both abroad and at home.

A General Order, of date the 16th inst, says—"With reference to G. G. O. No. 1050, of the 1st December 1871, Brigadier-General C. H. Brownlow, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, is posted to the Mooltan Brigade, and will assume command at the termination of the Looshai expedition."

TORPEDOES.

(*Times*, Dec. 1.)

One thousand three hundred torpedo cases, which have been manufactured by Messrs. Spencelagh and Archer, of Rochester, for Her Majesty's Government, have been delivered into store at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and tested by hydraulic pressure, for the purpose of ascertaining that they are perfectly watertight. They are simple wrought-iron cylindrical boxes, with rounded ends, one of which contains a cast-iron cap, pierced to receive the electric wires that screws into the substance of the torpedo. The cases are surrounded by stout bands, with eyes in them at intervals, to be attached to mooring ropes. Three sizes have been manufactured, one to contain about 500lb. of gun-cotton, at a cost of 7*l*. 3s. ; another to contain 250lb., at a cost of 5*l*. 6d. ; and a third, to contain 100lb., at a cost of 4*l*. 3s. The gun-cotton (compressed) to fill them will cost about 37,500*l*., at the rate of 2s. per lb. The two larger sizes are made of 3-16ths iron plate, the smaller of ⅛th, but the latter have been tinned to prevent oxidation. Wooden jackets to render these torpedoes buoyant in water are being manufactured in the Royal Laboratory Department. They will be fired by electricity, either by a direct wire from an ordinary galvanic battery, placed at some convenient spot in the vicinity, or through the agency of a circuit-closer, which is a small pear-shaped instrument floating upon the surface of the water, and the slightest percussion upon which, such as a blow from a passing vessel, closes the connexion between a wire leading to the torpedo moored below and another wire communicating with the battery. Thousands of these "circuit-closers" are now in process of manufacture at the Royal Laboratory. The flame to fire the charge within the torpedo is created by an "Abel's electric fuze," which is contained within the torpedo itself. The India-rubber and Guttapercha Company are supplying upwards of 500 miles of electric insulated wire as fast as it can be manufactured, which is coiled within the ample circumference of one of the dry docks in Woolwich Dockyard. They have also instructions for the supply of 1,300 Walker's Galvanic Batteries. A large portion of the wire mooring ropes for the above torpedoes has been received, and the Torpedo Committee, under the direction of Colonel Nugent, R.E., are providing all other necessary small stores, &c., for the purpose of rendering them complete in every respect. The gun-cotton for charging them was also in course of manufacture at Stowmarket, previous to the disastrous explosion which occurred there, an arrangement having been made for the preparation of about 50,000*l*. worth of that article ; it is anticipated, however, that means will now be adopted to procure a supply elsewhere.

SKETCHES FROM CALCUTTA.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, FRIDAY, 22nd.

I suppose it would be unnatural for you to agree with me in the remark that it is practically of no use to complain in the newspapers of the shortcomings of public companies. If there was any effect in such complaints, how comes it to pass that absolutely nothing has been done to remedy the evil of the most miserable lights in the "through" G. I. P. carriages to Calcutta ? Mr. James Wilson, the editor of the *Indian Daily News*, while *en route* to England a few months ago, wrote in strong terms in deprecation of the want of a properly-lighted conveyance, and your humble servant now echoes the plaint in milder language, but with more fervent hope of succeeding in drawing Mr. LeMessurier's attention to the matter. I made it my business at Allahabad to ask the guard how it happened that the lamp was no sooner lighted than it feebly expired, and was by him enlightened by the fact that the G. I. P. lamps were not adapted to the *castor oil* used by the E. I. R. Company, *which oil was too thick to be syphoned by the wick*, and at every halting station the master had the lamp of my compartment laboriously trimmed, but manifestly with no satisfactory result, for within the first half mile the light was practically extinguished ; there was indeed a glimmering something,

> " * * yet from that flame
> No light ; but rather darkness visible
> Served only to discover angry men."

On my way to the opening of the Fine Art Exhibition, I, being a stranger, mistook the Town Hall for the Dalhousie Institute, an excusable mistake indeed, considering the almost inexcusable sameness in the style of the architectural buildings in this "City of Palaces." The gentleman who courteously set me right suggested that, while I was at the Town Hall, I might as well see the place consecrated to the memory of the late Judge Norman, whose blood still stains the shabby *coir-matting* which disgraces the floor of so conspicuous a structure as the Town Hall of the metropolis of India. As may be surmised, the sight at the Dalhousie Institute was, on the day of opening, more *the people* than *the pictures* and the statues, on which account I stole an hour the next day to have a leisurely survey of the beauties of the Exhibition :—

> "Dost thou love pictures ? we will fetch thee straight
> Adonis, painted by a running brook :
> And Cytherea, all in sedges hid :
> Which seem to move and wanton with her breath
> Even as the waving sedges play with wind !"

The walls of the long room and the two side rooms were covered from floor to ceiling. To my mind the water colour landscape drawings were superior on the whole to the oil paintings, and the wonderful ability and skill apparent in all the water colour pictures by the famous N. E. M. deserve, as they have received, the tribute of admiration from experienced connoisseurs, and her painting of the *Khulliat* won the President's gold medal. Any one wishing to purchase any of N. E. M.'s pictures should apply to the Honorary Secretaries, Messrs. W. B. Mactavish and R. A. Sterndale. Mr. Sterndale's *Close Quarters*, an oil painting, received the silver medal of the Institute ; the subject is a Royal Bengal Tiger in the act of springing upon his attackers, who evidently became his conquerors. Two other silver medals were carried off, one by F.L.L., whose dead *Bullfinch* was adjudged as being very faithful to nature ; a painstaking work of art ; alongside of this picture were, by the same painter, a dead *Indian Jay* and a *defunct* pair of *Flycatchers*, (the latter must not be supposed to be of the genus *Lacertiadæ*, but simply a brace of green birds very common at Matheran). An etching by Mr. Bayne carried off the other medal. With respect to the etchings which were in the room to the left as you enter, those by Dr. Ayres were equally as good as Mr. Bayne's, and his *Sauce for the Goose not always Sauce for the Gander* was a production suggestive of the insular self-assertion which distinguishes our countrymen in India. The etching consists of two parts, both parts representing each a room in a telegraph office, on the wall of which was a placard strictly prohibiting smoking in the room ; in one compartment, Inspector *Sahib*, apparently just arrived from a journey, was solacing himself (with feet on table) with the soothing influences of a *Meerschaum*, through the curling smoke of which may be seen the respectful bearer directing the sahib's attention to the prohibitory placard, which appears not to have had the remotest effect on the sahib, who smokes away complacently. The other picture represents the same bearer forcibly and ignominiously, with hand on neck and foot to back, ejecting a miserable, semi-nude, John Pandey, who was solacing himself with his hubble-bubble, also in disregard of the aforesaid notice on the wall. Now, don't you see the application of the name of the picture ? Among many exquisite specimens, one, particularly, attracted my attention, a *Female Head*, painted, by Carl Merkit of Munich, reminding you of the picture of the Sybil at Rome ; the features are Grecian, but not faultless ; the mouth, the brow, the entire contour, are human and voluptuously beautiful, but the expression of the face is greatly beyond that, and rivets the beholder with a charm, the very exquisiteness of which makes it inexplicable. The charge for admission to the Exhibition is one rupee, except to-morrow (Saturday), when it is only eight annas. I do not know how long the Exhibition will remain open.

Comparing like with like, I must say that the attractions in your Victoria Gardens at Chinchpoogly pale their ineffectual fires before the glories of the Eden Garden here. The walk from the statue of Sir William Peel northward, between the lines of clusters of gaslights, with the thousands of spectators, in as many carriages, on the Strand listening to the band as it discoursed eloquent music, leads you to the Burmese pagoda erected here by Lord Dalhousie as a trophy of the Burmese war. Passing this pagoda, you enter the arbours

> "With seats beneath the shade
> For talking age and whispering lovers made."

The bit of ornamental water itself is a gem, and there is, on the whole, many a hint to be gathered here suggestive to the mind of him who desires to see that spot in Bombay named after his Sovereign resemble the Garden of Eden in something besides Eves, trees, and serpents. But truly it is a pretty sight to look from the Eden Garden on the animated scene on the Strand, and just beyond it, on the forest of masts on the Hoogly. Active preparations are made at this Hotel for illumination to-morrow night, it being substituted for Christmas Eve, the latter will fall on Sunday. The designs for illumination are, I am told, rather over-used and (metaphorically) threadbare. The famous Hall of All Nations in this place deserves a passing word, for it is a remarkable place in which everything can be had from a pin to an anchor. It forms the ground floor of this hotel, and all its various departments of oil-man stores, haberdashery, stationery, &c. &c., open by appropriate doors to the street, where, from early morn to night, hundreds of ticca gharries deport their occupants who hurry into the Hall to make purchases, which may be made here with confessed convenience but also with acknowledged dearness of prices. The "Hall of All Nations" is one of the minor sights of Calcutta, but, as a sight among shops, there is nothing to compare with Osler & Co.'s glass depository ; its illuminated glass roof itself is worth a fee to see. But if the visitor would see a sight of another character, which would appeal to this business side of his temperament, and gratify every anticipation of an immense, bustling, practical establishment, let him use influence in the proper quarters for admission to the Government Central Printing Depôt under the management of that most efficient of printers, Mr. T. O. Cutter, also the most genial of gentlemen. Here he would see above 900 work people composing, distributing, printing, and otherwise engaged in all the several details of the process. Six presses are worked by steam, and numerous hand presses were in operation as auxiliaries ; in one room stereotyping is undertaken, and in another types are cast as good as they can be done in England, and, in short, outside of Europe, you would scarcely ever see so practical and efficiently managed a printing office as Mr. Cutter's in this city. The weather here is very cool indeed, but as yet not so cold as to make one wish for a fire ; nevertheless, the absence of the fresh, grateful, and invigorating sea breeze which blows over your happy city gives it an advantage over Calcutta which grows in power as time rolls on.

THE EXECUTION OF ROSSEL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

VERSAILLES, Nov. 28, Tuesday Morn.

As I take up my pen to write it is with difficulty that I can control the emotion which the awful scene I have just witnessed has been the cause of. It has fallen to my lot to be a spectator of more than one military execution. I have seen men lose their lives in battle, riots, and on the scaffold, and during the last days of the Commune I even attended the execution of a woman, but never before have I felt so acutely the sickly shudder which the sight of a fellow-man's violent death always gives even to those who are most inured to the shock. Early yesterday morning I received private advice that one or two executions would probably take place the next day. The Commission of Pardons had done their work, and the decisions taken only awaited M. Thiers' signature to be carried out. What these decisions were, I could not learn, as for once the most conscientious secrecy had been imposed on all the members of the Commission. In the afternoon I took the train down to Versailles, and lost no time in hunting after information. Having known M. Barthelemy Saint Hilairé for several years, I immediately proceeded to this confidential friend of M. Thiers, and from him I learnt the following details relating to the deliberations of the Committee. From the very beginning there had been a large majority in favour of the execution of Rossel. Ferré's appeal was unanimously rejected after a minute but summary examination of the accusations proved against him, so that nearly the whole attention of the Committee remained for several days concentrated on the ex-Minister of War's appeal for mercy. The President of the supreme judges, M. Martel, was inclined to commute the sentence. He resolutely supported his opinion throughout the sittings, and finding himself on the weaker side worked night and day to persuade his colleagues. His exertions were so great that his nervous temperament was affected by the perpetual strain on his faculties, and as soon as the labors of the Commission came to an end, he was carried back to the Hotel des Reservoirs, where he is now confined to his bed. M. Thiers had also presented himself before the members and pleaded most fervently for the young and talented officer. In a long and eloquent speech the Chief of the State dwelt on Rossel's youth, his loyal character and noble conduct during the German war. He reminded the Commissioners that the condemned man was the only son of a gallant Colonel, Commander of the Legion of Honour, who had served his country faithfully from his youth upwards and brought up his child to do the same. He urged them to consider whether military discipline was not already sufficiently asserted and vindicated by the two successive sentences of death which had been uttered against the offender, and whether imprisonment for life, added to the ignominious punishment of military degradation, would not satisfy the exigencies of a law which admitted of extenuating circumstances and of a merciful interpretation. He enumerated all the different petitions and supplications which had come from every part of France, signed by men of the highest integrity and honour, imploring the Commission of Pardons to spare the life of a fellow-patriot whose only crime had been to love his country too well. M. Thiers, in his kindness of heart and horror of capital punishment, even attempted to defend Ferré. In the latter's behalf he pleaded the awful inflictions which had been visited of late on his nearest and dearest relatives ; his sister arrested and then set free ; his brother imprisoned, then transferred to the military hospital of Versailles, where he is lying on his deathbed ; his father detained on the pontoons ; and, lastly, his wretched mother, whom grief had killed after depriving her of reason. For both Rossel and Ferré he besought them to remember the long time which had elapsed since their condemnation (for Ferré nearly three months), and concluded by saying that their execution would be not only inhuman for the family whom these delays have given so much reason to hope, but also cruel and barbarous for the condemned, whose agony would have been thus prolonged. The Commission listened respectfully and could not but sympathise with the laudable efforts which the veteran statesman made to save the lives of the prisoners. He, however, did not form part of the Commission, and could not therefore share its responsibility. It could not allow itself to be influenced by private or public opinion, and if anything deterred them from taking a more lenient view of Rossel's case, it is supposed to have been the petitions and noisy manifestations which were got up at last, and which partook rather of the character of intimidation than of supplication. On Sunday evening it was decided that the law should be allowed to take its course, and on Monday morning the warrants of execution were signed by the President of the Republic.

Before taking leave of my informant, I obtained from him a letter of introduction to M. Coussal, the director of the prison St. Pierre, which Ferré and Rossel had now inhabited for six months. It was 5 P.M., night was setting in fact ; the streets of Versailles, always so dull and dismal, appeared unusually gloomy, at least they seemed so to me. When acting as your correspondent during the Commune, I had frequently occasion to interview Colonel Rossel, with whose family I was intimately acquainted. He was very partial to all those who spoke the English language, and many a good turn had he done to American and English journalists. In those turbulent days we used to seize upon the most trifling pretext to penetrate into the Minister's cabinet, and as he never refused to receive us : it was only natural that professional interviews should end by becoming friendly visits. Rossel was one of those rare men who at a moment's notice can concentrate their attention upon any given subject, and who can rely solely on their intelligence to assert their superiority. It would be easy for me to write volumes on the noble qualities of this unfortunate friend, far easier than to note down the mournful details of his last moments, but I must leave all that for another time. The pen which would fain write of the living man in all the freshness of his manhood, must now describe the dying man in all the horror of an execution. It was with bitter reflections on the mutability of all earthly things that I found my way to that most inhospitable-looking of buildings, the town gaol. After being bolted in and out of two or three different courts, I was ushered into the presence of the director, a tall man of over threescore-and-ten, with a grave, good-natured countenance framed in long white hair. Such was the physical appearance of the person who rose to welcome me as I entered a little room dimly lit by the glimmer of a wood fire. On learning the object of my visit, he kindly volunteered a mass of interesting information which on returning to my hotel I set down in my note-book as nearly as possible in his own words, and which I now transcribe as they are there set down. "Yes," he said, "Rossel, Ferré, and Bourgeois, a sergeant of the Line, condemned for deserting his colours, will be executed to-morrow morning at 7. I have had a great many criminals in this prison, but I have seldom met with a more quiet and orderly set of men than these insurgents. I am heartily glad for their sakes that this cruel suspense has come to an end. Ferré's nature is more energetic in appearance than in reality ; when the chaplain, the Abbé Follet, informed him of the catastrophes which have befallen his family since his arrestation, he melted into tears. All his energy is derived from his indomitable pride, which will not allow him to show more weakness then he can possibly help. His sister, who is devotedly attached to him, comes often to see him ; her visits, however, are not daily, for the family is poor, and she has to work hard to earn its livelihood and to bring her brother every week the 20 francs which enable him to procure from the military kitchen food of a better kind than ordinary prison fare. He smiles cheerfully to the warders who enter his cell, and is generally very courteous to all who come near him. The chaplain, whom he was the first to ask for, is often with him. In their conversation together they avoid all reference to religion. The other day he was asked by the Abbé Follet what object the Commune had in view when it undertook the revolution of the 18th March. His answer was, 'Our one intention was to bring about a purely local revolution. We desired that all provincial towns should have their own governing bodies. Paris was to set the example, which we supposed would have been followed by all the great centres who would have drawn in their wake all the smaller towns.' He smokes from morning till night, and spends the greater part of his time in reading. He has read in succession the voyage round the world by Robert de Montemart, Telemachus, the history of the First Empire by Rollin, and the history of France by Frederic Fazot. Balzac is the last author he has read through. In addition to these books he has two or three newspapers brought to him every morning, and always expresses great amusement at the fantastical accounts which they contain of his prison life. Rossel is continually at work, reading and writing. He had no sooner finished his book on the art of war than he began another treatise which is to be published immediately after his execution. He is quite prepared to die, and awaits his fate with the most complete resignation. He receives every day regularly, though only for half an hour, his mother and sisters. The Protestant minister, M. Passat, is constantly with him. His energy and calm resolution have remained unbroken throughout his imprisonment. Six days ago he voluntarily deprived himself of any chance he may have had of obtaining his life from the Commission by writing the following letter to M. Thiers :—

> I am aware that means are being taken to save my life. I cannot be insensible to these endeavours, for which I thank the Commission and the President of the Republic. But on no account will I accept life at the price of disgrace. So that unless you can grant me two things, life and non-degradation, put an end to my existence. I have no wish for it. I warn you that I *shall never forgive* those who inflict on me a degradation which I am determined not to suffer. My frankness will not be taken amiss by the President : it is better that we should understand one another in good time than too late.

In deference to a wish expressed by M. Thiers, the long and painful formality of military degradation will be spared him when the sentence is carried out. Rossel and Ferré were first made aware of the fact that their appeals had been rejected by the visit of the prison recorder. This official came to take down their exact ages, names, and profession, in order to draw up their certificates of death. Rossel presented M. Passat with a copy of his pamphlet on the 'Defence of Metz and the Struggle *à outrance*.' In dedicating this souvenir to his pastor and friend, he quoted the 4th verse of the 3rd book of Job, "See thou hast thyself instructed many of them and thou hast sustained those who were weak." Rossel (Louis Nathaniel) is only 27 years of age ; his ancestors belong to the Cevennes country ; he was born in Brittany at Saint Briere of a French father and a Scotch mother—a Campbell. He has two sisters, the eldest aged 20, the living image of her brother, and the youngest aged 12. Until last Friday he had only been allowed to see his parents through the double wire grating of his cell, but on that day M. Passat came to M. Coussal and begged that Rossel might be allowed to meet his family in another room where they might say farewell for ever. This scene was a very touching one. The old father came to the room which had been granted them accompanied by his wife and two daughters. He contained his own impatience to embrace his son and pushed his sobbing family into the arms of his boy who, no longer able to control his emotion, burst into tears. 'God be with thee, my son, and watch over thee,' exclaimed the father as they parted. 'Yes, father,' replied Rossel, 'God be with us and with you !'" Here the venerable director, who [illegible] have been used to such leave-takings, [illegible] himself so affected, that after sympathising with him and telling how trying my own duties were in respect of Rossel, I shook hands with him. Before leaving, however, he gave me a pass word which was to enable me to obtain admission unto him at four o'clock the next morning. As I came away I could not help thinking of the awful surprise which was in store for the condemned ; they had, it is true, received very broad hints that their appeal had been rejected, but as yet they knew nothing for certain, and the hope of a reprieve must still have lurked within them. Nobody in Versailles appeared conscious that anything unusual was about to take place, the streets were deserted and the few acquaintances one knew in the town had the vaguest idea on what was to me the great absorbing topic. Indeed, the decisions of the Commission had been so often speculated on by people who ought to have been well-informed, that I should have met with but scanty credit had I been so indiscreet as to make known that a treble execution would take place in a few hours.

(*To be Continued.*)

BOMBAY.

Mr. Ramsay, of the Bombay Civil Service, who is now in charge of the Surat collectorate, returned from circuit on Saturday.

Chief of Jumkhundie.—His Highness Ramchunder Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhundie, was to leave Poona for Bombay to-day.

Ahmedabad Bank.—We see that a final distribution of eight annas per share is to be made to the shareholders of the Ahmedabad Bank.

Colonel Barr, Political Resident at the Court of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, arrived at Poona on Monday last for the Christmas holidays.

Theft.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one Luxmon Camatia to receive twenty stripes, for stealing Rs 50 belonging to a man named Cullianjee Shamjee.

Vagrants in the Government Work House.—On Monday there were in all forty-three vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

Bhownuggur High School.—Mr. Ambalal Shakurlal, LL.B., acting head-master Surat High School, is to be appointed head-master of the Baroda High School, on a salary of Rs. 300 per month.

Attempted Suicide.—A Mahomedan named Raja Hoossein cut his throat with a knife on Monday while in a state of temporary insanity. He was immediately removed for treatment to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Inquest.—Yesterday a Coroner's inquest was held at Chumar Bag, Parel, touching the death of Bhimee, girl, aged about eleven years. The jury found that the girl had died from drowning in a quarry-hole at Parel.

Escaping from Legal Custody.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one Bhickoo Luxmon, who had escaped from a chowkey about eight months ago, to three months' rigorous imprisonment, on the above offence.

A Dishonest Peon.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Narayen Pandoo, a peon, was convicted of stealing certain ornaments, of the value of Rs. 50, belonging to Bhickee, woman, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Refractory Seaman.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, William Lock, a seaman of the steam ship Nebraska, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.

The Late Municipal Commissioner.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that the friends of Mr. Crawford, the late Municipal Commissioner, will be glad to learn that since his arrival in England his health has been much improved, and consequently he intends to return to India before the expiration of his leave.

Death from Drowning.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, concerning the death of a Portuguese, whose body was found on Friday lying among the stones which form the sea-wall at the Reclamation Works at Back Bay. The jury came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused by drowning.

Criminal Sessions at Broach.—Last week the quarterly Criminal Sessions was held at Broach. There was one case, in which one Nuthwa Oomra, his wife, and two others were charged before Mr. W. H. Newnham, Acting Sessions Judge of Surat, with the murder of a casteman. The prisoners were acquitted for want of evidence.

Fire.—On Tuesday night about half past 11 o'clock a fire broke out in a range of cadjan huts at Warical Wadee, Mahim, by which they were entirely destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark of fire falling in one of the huts. The damage done is estimated at Rs. 1,000. The property belonged to one Kadurkhan Mahomed.

Assault by a Seaman.—Peter Jesson, a seaman of the ship Golconda, was yesterday charged in the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee with committing an assault against the person of Mr. William Hobbie, chief officer of the ship. He was also charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. He was convicted and sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

Baroda Affairs.—It will be remembered that a few days ago a committee of several persons, headed by H. H. Mulharao, sat at Baroda to enquire into the charge of giving State informations preferred against Bhaw Khedkur and Venkutrao Putwurdhan, two of the most confidential advisers of the Gaekwar. The charge was proved against both of them, and looking at their long and faithful services in connection with the State, the Maharaja punished them lightly by ordering that they should remain in confinement for a month in their respective houses. We see from a Surat paper that Bhow Khedkur has left Baroda and now lives at Surat, in consequence of the arbitrary conduct of some of the officers of the Gaekwar, who seized his property, and who ordered him to leave Baroda. The other man is still at Baroda, and his property has been also attached.

Annual Fair at Sunkersett House.—A fair is now being held opposite the Sunkersett House, Tardeo Road, in celebration of a Hindoo deity. Shops and stalls for the sale of toys, sweetmeats, &c have been erected on either side of the road ; and Tuesday last being the principal night, there was an immense crowd of spectators, besides a number of native gentlemen who were invited by Mr. Vinayekrao Juggunathjee Sunkersett, to witness the fair and fireworks got up for the occasion. The gardens were nicely laid out, and brilliantly lit up with gas. The fair will last till Sunday night ; and Mr. Venayekrao with his usual hospitality intends to have next week another display of fireworks and other amusements for the entertainment of his numerous European friends, which was postponed on account of the recent serious illness of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Belgaum—Expected Visit from the Governor and Bishop.—His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor is expected to visit Belgaum on the 6th of January. His Excellency will proceed to Belgaum from the Hills via Sattara. The Bishop of Bombay is to hold a confirmation at the same pleasant little station in February next ; and it is expected that his Lordship will spend some little time there, as he is to be accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Douglas. The weather at Belgaum is described as perfect, and the [illegible] endless for such a little station.—*Deccan Herald*.

The Chief of Jumkhundee's Subscription to the Sky Races.—We are glad to learn that His Highness Ramchunder Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhundee, has given a donation of Rs. 300 to the Garrison Sky Races which are to take place in January. His Highness, as our readers know, gives already an annual subscription of Rs. 1,000 to the Deccan Monsoon Meeting, so that a further subscription was scarcely looked for from His Highness, notedly generous as he ever is in helping forward any amusement that may be proposed for the enlivenment of the station. We trust that His Highness' example may be followed by the other nobles and gentlemen now in Poona. There are few who are so liberal for his means as His Highness the Chief of Jumkhundee, who seems always ready to join heartily in every good enterprise. Her Highness the Ranee, too, is well-known for her enlightened liberality.—*Id*.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The barque Prince Waldimar, Captain Edgar, arrived yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo.

The ship British Princess, 1,401 tons, Captain G. Stewart, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,155 bales of cotton, 201½ bales of wool, 63 bales of rags, 500½ cwts of hemp, 521½ cwts. of coir yarn, ... cwts. of horns, 2,376 cwts. of galls, and 1,826 cwts. of linseed.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steam ship Khedive arrived at Madras on the 23rd from Calcutta with the following passengers :—

From Calcutta to Madras.—Mr. S. Atkinson, Mr. H. De Salis, Colonel and Mrs. Scott Elliot, and ayah.

For Galle.—Mr. D. Hossack, ...

For Melbourne.—Messrs. ... W. ... Farmer and Badd..., ... Mr. Lees, Mr. ..., Mr. Macguire, ... Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Hayward and Mr. Macguire.

For Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson, child and infant, Messrs. J. Macurdock, W. Hickey and J. Elton.

For Shanghai.—Mr. H. M. Collins.

For Suez.—Mr. E. French.

For Malta —Messrs. James Wyllie and Scrales.

For Brindisi—Mrs. R. Troup and C. Troup.

For Southampton.—Mrs. J. W. Logan, Mrs. J. Mackintosh and two infants, Mrs. R. C Lavie, and Miss Anley.

For Bombay.—Mr. Beddoe and native servant.

She took the following from Madras :—

From Madras to Southampton—Mrs. Campbell, child, and infant and native servant.

For Gibraltar.—Mr. J. L. Duffield, Mrs. Duffield, two children infant and native servant.

For King George's Sound.—Lieut. Col. W. Barber.

For Melbourne.—Mr. J. Elwood.

For Sydney.—Mrs. Bradley, three Misses Bradley and Mr. Bradly, Revd. J. and Mrs. Hutcheon, child, two infants, one native ayah and native girl.

For Galle.—Mr. H. Davis, and Mr. T. Thomson.

For Hongkong.—Mr. Meeks.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	High Water. Height.	December.	Low Water. Time.	Low Water. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
0 2[illegible] m	5 9	Thursday ... 28	6 22 m	2 5
11 52 m	3 1		6 8 a	6 4
0 55 m	5 9	Friday 29	6 58 m	2 [illegible]
0 30 a	3 0		6 43 a	6 1
1 27 m	5 7	Saturday. ... 30	7 30 m	2 [illegible]
1 3 a	2 10		7 14 a	5 [illegible]
1 59 m	5 3	Sunday... ... 31	8 [illegible] m	2 6
1 45 a	2 7		7 52 a	5 0

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

H. M.'s Troopship Jumna, which arrived here on Tuesday afternoon from England, brought 85 officers, 13 ladies, and 5 children, 1,051 men, 76 women, and 169 children. The following are the names of the officers brought by her :—

Royal Artillery.

Colonel C. B. Woolcombe.

Colonel H. A. Smyth.

Captain F. T. Whinyates.

Captain and Mrs. C. B. LeMesurier.

Captain and Mrs. Ogilvie.

Assistant Surgeon and Mrs. Stephenson.

Assistant Surgeon Ferguson.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Bayett, and child.

Quartermaster Cochrane.

Veterinary Surgeon Grey.

Veterinary Surgeon Evans.

Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant A. E. O. Cotton.

Lieutenant H. O. Selby.

Lieutenant C. H. Johnston.

Lieutenant Yorke.

Lieutenant Morgan.

Lieutenant Brown.

Lieutenant Darby.

Lieutenant Bartrano.

Lieutenant Harman.

Lieutenant A. Purcell.

Lieutenant Tisdall.

Surgeon and Mrs. G. C. Clery, and child, 18th Hussars.

Ensign Hallewell, 2 1st Foot.

Captain E. H. Helyar, 1 2nd Foot.

Ensign C. E. J. Chichester, 1 2nd Foot.

Lieutenant W. E. Howarth, 1 3rd Foot.

Lieutenant E. Drew, 1 5th Foot.

Captain F. Longfield, 1 8th Foot.

Lieutenant W. S. Sinkins, 1 8th Foot.

Ensign H. M. Wade, 1 8th Foot.

Captain H. M. Toller, 1 11th Foot.

Captain and Mrs. H. T. Cooper, 2 12th Foot.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Ferris, and two children, 2 12th Foot.

Lieutenant J. C. R. Glasgow, 2 12th Foot.

Major and Mrs. A. H. Utterson, and child, 1 13th Foot.

Ensign F. C. Massey, 1 17th Foot.

Ensign N. C. Wiseman, 1 17th Foot.

Lieutenant W. W. Scott, 2 19th Foot.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Cooper, 1 21st Foot.

Ensign C. H. Wyndham, 1 21st Foot.

Ensign A. Dowell, 1 21st Foot.

Captain E. T. Bainbridge, 2 21st Foot.

Captain and Mrs. G. Gilmore, 2 21st Foot.

Lieutenant F. W. Barr, 2 21st Foot.

Ensign J. H. Spurgar, 2 21st Foot.

Ensign W. M. Duckett, 2 21st Foot.

Captain W. J. Morgan, 2 25th Foot.

Ensign H. B. Pritchard, 2 25th Foot.

Ensign J. W. Godfrey, 2 25th Foot.

Major and Mrs. Berry, 26th Foot.

Ensign C. Hogge, 56th Foot.

Assistant Surgeon Gabin, 2 24th Foot.

Ensign S. L. M. Remington, 49th Foot.

Ensign J. G. Ponsonby, 49th Foot.

Ensign A. F. Cotton, 56th Foot.

Lieutenant L. E. Goodhall, 59th Foot.

Lieutenant C. D. Moore, 59th Foot.

Ensign W. A. G. Smith, 70th Foot.

Ensign R. A. Vansittart, 72nd Foot.

Captain E. G. Peyton, 106th Foot.

Lieutenant and Mrs. J. S. King, 107th Foot.

Captain, G. B. Stokes, 108th Foot.

Lieutenant D. W. Mackinnon, 109th Foot.

Staff Veterinary Surgeon W. Thacker.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

CRICKET.

BOMBAY (SCRATCH) AGAINST FOURTEEN OF THE UNION.

YESTERDAY, unlike the day before, when a nice breeze somewhat tempered the heat of the sun, was chiefly suited for illustrating the discomfort of playing cricket in India. The heat was very oppressive, there was a strong glare on the ground, and there was scarcely as much wind as would disturb a feather. The Bombay gentlemen had to take to the wickets, and independent of any efforts of the players of the Union, they had the prospect of very warm work before them. There were few spectators.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, the men of the Union took the field, and the brothers Moore went to the wickets, while Messrs. T. Ward (medium under) and Clough (medium round) handled the ball. Jem Moore commenced the [illegible] hitting with a fine ball to leg for four, at it wasn't long before he hit one of the underhand bowler's sharply to leg for five. It was evident that he was going in for work, and was quite unaffected by the [illegible] of which the prowess of his brother on the previous day was the proximate subject of inspiration. T. Moore got round to face Clough, to one of whose he stepped out, but getting it "vaguely," he spooned it, and gave a chance at point, which was cleverly accepted by Bashford. (One wicket for 19.) Byrne was next man, but the first ball that he got from Ward (a regular groundling) disposed of him, and he made room for Moberly. (Two for 21.) J. Moore struck one of Clough's to short leg. It looked like a run, but Bashford was a little too quick on his legs for that, and Moberly fell a victim to a capital sky out. (Three for 21.) Tennent was next man, and soon after he went to the wickets he lost Moore for a [illegible], to whom one of Ward's "peculiars" proved too difficult to manage. (Four for 21.) Captain Waudby, next man, sent one of Ward's to hit-on for two, and then succumbed to something very like a "tice." (Five for 23.) Things looking unmistakeably serious now for the Bombayites, Cameron took the vacancy. Hope revived when the style in which Tennent was playing was [illegible]. He was putting straight balls well forward and close to the ground, and manipulating the slows very nicely. He put one of Clough's prettily away for two, and when that bowler dropped his round-arm and tried slows, he continued to be wary, and only [illegible] the ball where the shield of the fourteen was vulnerable. Cameron supported him by some good play, and the pair looked like making a stand. Cameron sent one of the slows well to the on for two, and almost immediately sent another to square-leg for four, which, however, might have been [illegible] had the fielding been better. Clough, finding the [illegible] were not pushing their way well in the world, recurred to his round-arm, and shortly afterwards Cameron let a pretty full-pitcher of Ward's [illegible] his bat. (Six for 47—not a bad break for the Bombay squadron.) Towers followed. Clough missed Tennent [illegible] one of his own balls; Towers also was missed at long-on off Clough, and he afterwards showed his [illegible] by sending the same bowler deep to leg [illegible] Ward pitched one up to him, and he managed [illegible] it, but not to keep it from disturbing the [illegible] of his off stump, and he retired. (Seven for [illegible]) Murray followed, but the first ball he got from [illegible] settler, and Molesworth betook himself to the [illegible] stumps. (Eight for 59.) Tennent all this while was batting with the brilliance that we noticed yesterday, but the modesty of scoring he had thrown entirely to the winds. Clough resumed underhand, and Tennent put him away deep in the slips for 3, which he followed with an on-drive along the ground, which deserved more than the one it got. Carroll then took the ball from Clough, and gave a round-hand performance, which he opened with a wide, and soon afterwards Tennent made one of the prettiest hits of the day by cutting him to the scoring tent for four. Molesworth kept the game alive by following up the cut with a slip off Carroll for three. McMullan then had a turn at the ball instead of Carroll, and a few minutes afterwards Molesworth played out to one of Ward's eccentrics, missed, and had the satisfaction of seeing the symmetry of his off stump disarranged. (Nine for 93.) The game now became exciting, and believers in concatenations of fate foretold that the innings of the Bombay Club would terminate at the same figure as the previous day—viz. 90; and they were not far wrong. Smythe was the next man, and he went in surrounded with all the anxiety that usually attaches to the last man. His responsibility evidently unnerved him, and after patting one of Ward's into the hands of short-leg the innings closed for 95. Tennent, who carried out his bat after an innings containing few chances, was greeted with an ovation when he neared the tent.

The following are the scores of the

BOMBAY ELEVEN—SECOND INNINGS.

[illegible] Moore, c. Bashford, b Clough	5
[illegible], b T. Ward	12
[illegible] Moberly, thrown out by Bashford	0
[illegible] Tennent, not out	38
[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Cameron, b W[illegible]	3
[illegible] Byrne, b Ward	0
[illegible], b Ward	0
E. W. Molesworth, b Ward	12
C. S. Smythe, c Clark, b Ward	1
Extras—Byes, 9; leg bye, 1; wide, 1	11
	95

The Bombay men lost no time in sending the representatives of the Union to the wickets. Byrne and Murray bowled, and the wielders of the willow were Messrs. Rivington (a substitute for "Artemus" Ward, who was prevented by illness from putting in an appearance) and J. A. Clarke. Rivington made a two-hit and then gave a chance at slip, which was accepted. (One for 3.) Clough was next man, and he was not long in before he punished the slow bowler to the tune of six off a hit deep to long-leg. He gave a difficult chance to Tennent at leg, which was not accepted, and after making another two, he struck one of Byrne's to long-on, which was beautifully held by T. Moore, who had to catch it over his head. (Two for 14.) An adjournment was then made for tiffin. On the resumption of the game Gilding took the place vacated by Clough, and after contributing five to the general fund, he was cleverly stumped by Smythe off the slow bowler. (Three for 28.) J. Nagle was next man, and after making a good on-drive he started on a journey for three, and was attempting a fourth, when he was run out. (Four for 31.) Irvine was his successor, and after making a four-hit, he collapsed before a clever piece of stumping at the wickets off the slow bowler. (Five for 35.) O'Gorman stepped into the breach, and was not long in before he let the slow bowler know he was there. He got a three-hit, then he made a "swipe" to square-leg, for which he got no less than seven—the hit of the day. When he had managed another two, he made his leg keep out a decent ball of Captain Waudby's—(the Captain had relieved Murray)—and retired with a merrily scored 12 attached to his name. (Five for 35.) Clarke was still playing an effective but not particularly stylish innings. T. Ward became his partner. Then there was fun, the nature of which may be judged from the fact that when Ward retired, he had scored, in about twenty minutes, a total of 22, consisting of three 2's, three 3's, one 4, and some singles. He was badly missed twice—once at mid wicket, and another time at long-on. Several changes of bowling took place, Towers taking Byrne's place and Cameron Captain Waudby's. Cameron succeeded in sending a splendid ball on to Ward's stumps, after bowling some first-rate overs. (Six for 50.) McMillan followed, and after doing a little in the scoring way he hit the slow bowler to leg for three. He tried to make it four when [illegible] was at it, but Tennent's fielding was much too good [illegible] him, and he had to give way to Carroll. (Seven for [illegible]) The bowling of the Bombay legion seemed [illegible] exhausted, and the frequent changes that [illegible] seemed decidedly unhealthy. Still the runs [illegible] dropping in. Bashford, who followed Carroll, [illegible] Clarke, and the two kept the ball dancing. Bashford [illegible] the most artistic innings of his side—that [illegible] played certain balls where they ought to [illegible] did not trust to the faculty of mere swiping. Clarke was very cleverly run out, [illegible] had played an industrious and steady game—the top score of his side. We need not follow [illegible] players, but may rest content with saying [illegible] very great excitement the Union landed [illegible] the winners by a few runs and two wickets.

[illegible] Bombay cricketers showed one or two good [illegible]—some of the batting, for instance, was [illegible], while the balling of Mr. Cameron, who [illegible] course of 21 overs gave twelve maidens, [illegible] above the average; but all round their [illegible] and bowling were not what one [illegible] expect to see in a Club with the amount of [illegible] that it undoubtedly possesses. Although the [illegible] cricketers were victorious, we yet think that they [illegible] favoured with the smiles of the genius who [illegible] over the "glorious uncertainties of cricket," [illegible] they should not attach too much importance [illegible] present success. They have plenty of strength, [illegible] and finish is conspicuously absent among [illegible]

[illegible] king of scratch elevens, it is difficult to please [illegible]—for instance, we have been told that the [illegible] players on the Bombay side in this match [illegible] not being Scotchmen, to being classed in a [illegible]" eleven"—but the members of the Union [illegible] troubled with no such *cacoethes carpendi*, [illegible] have requested us to do them the justice of [illegible] that the fourteen with which they have played [illegible] Bombay eleven is only a "scratch" fourteen.

The following is the score made by the

UNION FOURTEEN—SECOND INNINGS.

P. Rivington (sub for A. Ward), c Waudby, b Murray	2
J. A. Clarke, run out, b Tennent	30
R. S. Clough, c T. H. Moore, b Byrne	8
M. Gilding, st Smythe, b Byrne	5
T. Nagle, run out	3
— Irvine, st Smythe, b Byrne	4
W. O'Gorman, l b w, b Waudby	12
T. Ward, b Cameron	22
— McMullan, run out, b Towers	8
— Carroll, c J. Moore, b Towers	1
T. Bashford, not out	17
— Fletcher, c Towers, b Murray	10
— Fearn[illegible]y, not out	5
[illegible] to bat	0
Extras—Byes, 10; leg-byes, 3; wides, 2	15
	142

E HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[illegible] ere in all 271 prisoners in the House of [illegible] on Monday. Of these 68 were under sentence [illegible] the High Court, 3 from the Court of Petty [illegible] 8 from the Magistrates of Police, 31 from [illegible] urts Martial, and 1 from Naval Court [illegible] f the prisoners 99 were Europeans, and the [illegible] 2 were natives.

A NATIVE CRAFT SUNK NEAR BHOWNUGGUR AND THIRTY-FIVE LIVES LOST.

A SURAT paper states that on the 14th instant, a native craft in which there were about seventy passengers, sank somewhere near Bhownuggur. About thirty-five of the passengers were drowned.

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE IN A MURDER CASE.

AT a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, on Thursday last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill disposed of the case of the Queen *vs.* Wanarsee and Narmada, women. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Dhoolia, before A. C. Watt, Esq., Acting Session Judge, the accused were charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of one Tapidas Issun, by administering to him a dose of arsenic in consequence of which he died. The Session Judge, differing from the assessors, found the prisoners guilty of the offence and sentenced them to be hanged.

The High Court gave the following decision:—This case has been tried and considered by Mr. Watt with his usual care, but the Court do not think the conviction can be sustained. The Court see no reason to distrust any of the evidence, but at the most it amounts to nothing more than this:—that Tapidas died from arsenic, and that his wife, prisoner No. 2, cooked the food, which contained the arsenic. Taking these facts as proved, the Court think that in themselves they do not furnish sufficient ground for the conviction of prisoner No. 2. They appear to it altogether insufficient to support the conviction of prisoner No. 1. It appears a case of strong suspicion, but nothing more. Conviction and sentence reversed.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—21ST DECEMBER.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, ESQ., FIRST JUDGE.)

PESTONJEE [illegible] AND CO. *vs.* JAMSETJEE PHEROSHAW AND [illegible]

THIS was an action to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 675, being the amount of fee for sand supplied to the defendants after deducting a sum of Rs. 500 paid by the latter.

The plaintiffs appeared by their pleader Mr. Nusserwanjee; defendants in person.

On a previous occasion when the case was called on, the defendants had, among other things, pleaded that the firm of Khimjee Dhoolub and Co. ought to be joined as plaintiffs.

Mr. Nusserwanjee submitted that the contention of the defendants was groundless and was urged simply with a view to harass and annoy his clients. The facts of the case were that about October 1868, his clients purchased from Government the right to excavate and carry away sand from out the foreshore of the Tanna collectorate, including the talookas of Panwell, Penn, and Salsette. About the same time Khimjee Dulubh and Co. acquired a similar right over the sand of the Allibag talooka. One of the conditions of these contracts with Government was that the parties were not to charge a rate higher than six pies per registered candy. There arose a degree of competition between these two rival companies, and the result was that they began to sell sand at an exceedingly low rate to defendants and others, who held heavy contracts of filling in Reclamation works in Bombay. These two companies, to avoid under-selling each other entered into a bargain paper among themselves at the latter end of October 1868, which provides, that each shall dispose of sand and pay its own establishment, and its own fees to Government, and at the end of each and every week to participate in a certain proportion the net proceeds of their trade. It is further provided in that agreement that each of the two companies shall sell its sand from out its own jurisdiction and recover its value. The plaintiffs have sold sand from the foreshores of the Tanna collectorate and held receipts, orders, and chappas in the handwriting of the defendants, so there would be no difficulty, Mr. Nusserwanjee submitted, in proving his case upon its own merits. It appears that Khimjee and Co. had also similar transactions with the defendants, whom they sued in the Bombay High Court. The plaintiffs were no parties to that suit, and the defendants have not claimed credit for the sums of money which the plaintiffs in this action now gave them. Defendants compromised the claim of Khimjee and Co. for the sum of Rs. 8,000 by passing Rs. 5,000 cash and passing a note of hand for Rs. 3,000. The plaintiffs were no parties to the compromise. Khimjee and Co. brought a second action on the note of Rs. 3,000 and recovered the amount. The plaintiffs were no parties to the note or to this second action. Defendants have given distinct and separate receipts or chappas for boat-loads to the two companies and have clearly mentioned the "sandy jurisdictions" wherefrom they drew sand. The plaintiffs now held the receipts so signed by the defendants as evidence of the fact of the defendants carrying away their sand. Mr. Nusserwanjee contended that the arrangement to participate in the net proceeds above referred to, could hardly be denominated a deed of partnership so as to restrain the plaintiffs from proceeding to recover their just due. The plaintiffs have [illegible] brought their action in the Court of Nassick against Khemjee and Co. for such participation, and there the latter have traversed the fact. The defendants themselves have kept distinct accounts of the two companies and of the several boat loads of sand carried away by them from the Tanna and Allibag collectorates. These books, together with many other documents necessary to the conduct of the case, the defendants have been asked to produce. It would also appear that the defendants have entered into an agreement in January 1869, with Khemjee and Co. alone for the purchase of sand at one rupee per padow, wherein the plaintiffs are no parties. The members constituting the shop of Khemjee and Co. are residents of Allibag and were not then before the Court; and even if the present plaintiffs chose to make them co-plaintiffs they could not do so, for they would most decidedly decline to stand as plaintiffs on record, as they have repudiated in the Nassick Court all connection with his clients.

Defendants produced a copy of an agreement entered into between themselves on the one hand and the two companies on the other, and urged that the whole claim against them with regard to sand had been satisfied.

The Judge.—Since you, Mr. Nusserwanjee, admit this agreement, I must have Khemjee and the other partners in that firm before me. It is necessary that I must examine their accounts. It will also be advisable to produce full particulars of the claim of Khemjee and Co., preferred by them against the defendants in the High Court suit, which you have referred to in your opening speech.

Mr. Nusserwanjee—I also think it would be highly desirable to call Khemjee before the Court. The difficulty only is that he does not dwell within your Honor's jurisdiction, but at Allibag, and his books are at this moment before the Judge in Nassick. I beg an order for a subpœna be given to us, and we will endeavour to have the members of that firm as also their account books and the particulars of their claim against defendants in the High Court before you.

The case was then postponed to Thursday 1st February next.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE TO EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS.

THE rule as to privilege leave applicable to Educational Officers in Colleges and Higher Schools in which vacation is allowed appears not to be generally understood. The following is the substance of the orders in force:—

An Educational Officer who avails himself of the vacation period as leave, that is, who spends the vacation away from the station where he is posted, cannot have other privilege leave in the same year.

But if he remains at his post during the vacation he is not necessarily debarred from privilege leave at another part of the year.

Nevertheless, he cannot claim such privilege leave, as it does not appear to Government unjust to Educational Officers to require them to take their privilege in the vacation.

Educational Officers will, therefore, in any case, be expected to state some special reason for asking for privilege leave at other than the vacation period.

Government has admitted the intention of attending an University examination to be a sufficient special reason.

It will be seen from the above that Educational Officers who wish to obtain privilege leave to attend examinations must exercise forethought, and remain at their posts during any vacation which falls within the eleven months before the examination.

J. B. PEILE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, Office of the Director of Public
Instruction, 12th Nov. 1871.

A NEW IRISH GRIEVANCE.—The *Irish Law Times* feels rather sore that Irish Judges have not been considered in the arrangements connected with the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. After some comments on the present posture of affairs, our contemporary says:—"Here we may ask why were the Judges and ex Judges of the Irish Courts disqualified from holding these new offices? The Privy Council are willing to avail themselves of the gratuitous services of Irish Judges, and Sir Joseph Napier has been selected to deliver the judgment of the Court in several recent cases of importance. It becomes, however, a totally different matter when salaried offices are involved. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is a tribunal of an eminently Imperial character, and the exclusion of Irish Judges from the number of permanent Judges is a positive slight to the Irish Bench. We do not know whether any of our Judges would have been tempted by the office, but of this we are persuaded, that the strength of the Judicial Committee might have been materially increased by the addition of an Irish Judge. This may, perhaps, suggest the solution of the difficulty, but for this purpose a new statute would, of course, be necessary.

THE LUCIFER MATCH.—The invention of our present lucifer match was great because it was so small, and it now turns out that the production of this most useful, but at the same time most dangerous, firework was due to a happy thought which flashed through the brain of Mr. Isaac Holden, who so terms the idea in his evidence before the Patent Committee. Mr. Holden had to rise at four in the morning to pursue his studies in chemistry, and experienced the gravest inconvenience from his tedious efforts to obtain a light from flint and steel. He was giving lectures at this time to a very large academy. He goes on to say—"Of course I knew, as other chemists did, the explosive material that was necessary in order to produce instantaneous light; but it was very difficult to obtain a light on wood by that explosive material, and the idea occurred to me to put under the explosive mixture sulphur. I did that, and published it in my next lecture, and showed it. There was a young man in the room whose father was a chemist in London, and he immediately wrote to his father about it, and shortly afterwards lucifer matches were issued to the world."

INDIAN ITEMS.

RAJAH JOTENDRO MOHAN TAGORE has been appointed by the Viceroy a trustee of the Indian Museum in the place of the late Hon. J. P. Norman.

CONSULS.—Mr. John W. Linzee has been appointed Vice-Consul in Calcutta for the United States of America, and Mr. H. F. Brown, Consul for Denmark, in Calcutta.

LORD NAPIER.—Lord Napier, accompanied by Major Bowen and Mr. Loeb, visited the Penitentiary on Saturday morning. His Lordship inspected all the wards of the institution, as well as the gardens which were lately established.—*Madras Mail*, Dec. 25.

THE LATE MURDER IN DHURRUMTOLLAH.—We have been requested by a leading member of the Parsi community to state that the man and woman murdered some time ago in Dhurrumtollah by Jeseah were not Parsis, as stated, but Hindus.—*Englishman.*

THE HYDRABAD AND KURRACHEE POST OFFICES.—We understand that Mr. Cordeiro, at present in charge of the Bushire Post Office, has been appointed Post Master of Hydrabad, vice Mr. Smart, who has been nominated to the charge of the Kurrachee Post Office.—*Sindian.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHICKEN.—A correspondent writing to our Jubbulpore contemporary, tells the following extraordinary occurrence "of an egg which burst forth of itself and produced a dead chicken. The chicken thus brought forth is of a curious shape indeed. Reversing the regular course of nature it has two heads, two bills, four eyes and only half of the body." This "wonder" has been very carefully preserved in a bottle of brandy, and will be sent to the Saugor Museum.

A PANIC AT DELHI.—"There is something like panic among the Mahomedans of this place," a correspondent in Delhi remarks. "A large number of families have left the city. Treasure and jewels are buried, and the people are in a terrible state of fear. I feel confident the movement" [the Camp of Exercise] "will do good by showing how easily an overwhelming force can be assembled at a short notice. There has been a very restless state of feeling this year among the Mahomedans generally, and far more Wahabee intrigue than people imagine, hence I consider this show of strength on our part very opportune."—*Delhi Gazette.*

GRANT OF LAND FOR A CEMETERY.—The Government of Bengal has sanctioned the grant, free, to the [illegible] Jones, of the Welsh Presbyterian Mission in the Kuasi and Jynteah Hills, of the plot of land measuring about four acres at Jowai, which is required for use as a cemetery for native-Christians, on the understanding that the Mission agree to the following conditions: 1st.—That the land be used for a cemetery, and for no other purpose. 2nd.—That the Mission enclose the cemetery, within a certain time, to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner. 3rd.—That the cemetery should be kept in cleanliness and order. 4th.—That at any time hereafter it may be closed temporarily or permanently, at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner, on sanitary grounds.—*Indian Daily News.*

POPULAR CONCERT AT MADRAS.—A popular concert will be given by the Philharmonic Society, aided by amateurs of distinction, at the Banqueting Hall, on Wednesday the 3rd January 1872, under the patronage of His Excellency Lord Napier for the benefit of the Friend in Need Society.—*Madras Times.*

THE GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending 16th December amounted for passengers, &c., to Rupees 8,312-15-0, and for luggage, goods, &c., to Rupees 8,369-10-0, making together Rupees 16,682-9-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rupees 99 4-0. During the corresponding period, in the year 1870 the receipts were Rupees 18,557-11-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rupees 80-11-0.—*Ibid.*

THE GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending 9th December amounted for passengers, &c., to Rupees 7,446 0-0, and for luggage, goods, &c., to Rupees 8,911-4-0, making together Rupees, 16,357-4-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rupees 97 6-0. During the corresponding period, in the year 1870 the receipts were Rupees 11,853-3-10, or an average receipt per mile of Rupees 70-8.10.—*Ibid.*

GUN ACCIDENT AT MADURA.—We learn that, about a fort-night ago, Mr. King, the Accountant of the Bank of Madras at Madura, met with a rather serious accident at that station. He went out shooting and took a double barrelled gun, and seeing some game he discharged one of the barrels, and was reloading, when the other barrel, which had not been discharged, went off and blew away two of his fingers next to his thumb. Medical aid was procured, and the wounded gentleman was at once attended to. He suffered a deal for some days, but we now learn that he is better, and is able to use the hand slightly.—*Ibid.*

INUNDATION IN THE SALEM DISTRICT.—In reporting the inundation that occurred in the Namcul taluq, Salem district, on the 7th of last month, the Collector of that district reported that the immediate cause of the inundation was the overflow of the Carvettiar. The only works of irrigation belonging to Government damaged by the flood were the Andapuram tank and the Valiputty anicuts, and main channel and the small Aroor anicut. The Audaram tank was breached in thirty-nine places. The average under this tank is 98 acres, the assessment of which is Rupees 1,252, and the cost of repairs to these works was estimated by the Executive Engineer at 11,000 Rupees. The crop was not affected materially, but roads suffered severely.—*Ibid.*

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

THE easiest transit of troops through the enemy's country, writes an occasional correspondent from Cachar, is by water:—

"Over hills the paths are frequently precipitous, and troops are often compelled positively to climb and cling to the trunks and roots of trees and bamboos over places most difficult to ascend, and which, in the descent, are perhaps still more difficult."

After being fined Rs. 50 per diem for several days, and then Rs. 100 per diem for the remaining period of his recusancy, the Bohmong has supplied half his quotum of boats and coolies, and has promised to find the rest in a short time. The Deputy Commissioner insisted upon a specific performance of the requisition, and is in a fair way to have his determination carried out to the letter.

Between Burkhall and Demagiree the hill-coolies, who are employed in the management of canoes for the transport of stores and supplies, are said to be deserting in large numbers, under the very erroneous impression that they are to be sent beyond Demagiree into the enemies' country. The local authorities are trying their best to assure them that none but volunteers will be taken across the Demagiree range of hills. Representatives of the Chiefs of these hill-men have also been sent to Burkhall to infuse energy and spirit into the hill-coolies by their presence.

It has been proposed by the Deputy-Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts to keep a reserve of 400 hill-men with a view to supply the place of deserters. Some of the runaway coolies have been brought back and punished as an example to intending recusants. As the success of the expedition depends in a great measure upon getting supplies and commissariat stores pushed up to Demagiree, the civil authorities are determined not to leave a stone unturned to keep up the coolie labour to its full requirement of strength. It has been proposed to bring about 100 Mugh coolies from Cox's Bazaar, and to employ them in the hill tracts. The Chittagong sea-board coolies are being sent up in batches.

Brigadier-General Brownlow, C.B., with some 3,000 troops, has crossed the Sahjuck and reached the villages of the Syloo Chief Vanloolah, situate on the Rhaee Jan Khang, which is the second range of hills beyond the Burkhall. The troops, in other words, have advanced 13 miles into the Syloo country, and about 20 miles south of Beparee Bazaar—the spot reached by Majors Macdonald and Graham in December, 1870. These officers, it will be remembered, were prevented by the Syloos from proceeding further, and were compelled to return for want of provisions. It is considered likely that the Syloos may attempt similar opposition to the progress of our troops this year, unless overawed by the sight of overwhelming numbers of soldiers. Should they offer no opposition, the troops will march through their country in the direction of the Howlongs, the offending tribes, who are the fiercest and most ferocious of the savages near the frontier of the Chittagong hill tracts.

Our troops left the River Kurnafoolee at the Demagiree Falls, crossed over the hills to Rutton Pooeah's villages—a distance of four miles—and proceeded in a north-easterly direction for about six miles more, crossing the Sahjuck on the way. They then struck off in a northerly direction for about two miles, to a peak called Khall Jan Khang. They will next have to cross an important range of hills called Loong Seh Khang to reach the Howlongs' villages. The principal peak situated in the centre of the Howlongs' villages is about 4,480 feet high, and lies to the east of Khall Jan Khang, at a distance of nearly twenty miles as the crow flies. The River Sahjuck, which takes its rise in the Syloo country, is deep and torpid, about fifteen yards wide, and said to be easily navigable for a three days' journey upwards, from its junction with the Kurnafoolee. The villages under control of Rutton Pooeah, consisting of from fifteen or fifty houses, are situated on steep hills at a lesser elevation than the Howlong ranges. Close to Khall Jan Khang is the village of a Chief named Lemsilong, situated on a peak at an elevation of 2,600 feet, Lemsilong, a petty Chief, was formerly under allegiance of Rutton Pooeah, but in consequence of ill-treatment he rebelled, and has since joined the Syloos. It is believed this Chief will render us all the help he can.—*Bengal Times.*

A PRIVATE letter from Tipai Mukh, dated the 17th December, informs us that Dr. Buckle, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Lieutenant Colonel Davidson, of the Commissariat, and Captain Thompson, Brigade-Major, had reached that post on the 17th. On the previous day Captain Cookesly, with his guns and mortars and the men of the 22nd and 44th N. I. attached to his battery, had marched in, as well as the head quarters of the 44th Regiment. On the 16th, also, the General and staff left for Station No. 5, about five miles in advance of Tipai Mukh, which station was occupied by a detachment of the 44th N. I., under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Nuthall and Captain Lightfoot. The weather continued fine, and the nights cold.—*Englishman.*

GOOD NEWS FOR BACCHANALIANS.—Electricity has achieved, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, a new triumph. Already employed to restore vigour and nimbleness to the gouty limbs of decrepit *bons vivants*, the recent discoveries of Dr. Bernier, a French physician, show electricity to be an efficient remedy for the evil effects of excessive drinking on the human nose. The doctor maintains that, by application of an electric current to noses even of the most Bacchic hue, the flesh may be made "to come again as the flesh of a little child" and supports his assertion by a case performed on a female patient of his own, a woman of high rank. "Knights of the burning lamp," who have still some regard for personal appearance, will appreciate Dr. Bernier's discovery, as it promises them immunity from the dreaded outward testimony to their pet vice. There is one danger, however, in the discovery—namely, its tendency, if confirmed, to encourage the growth of secret intemperance.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE BELOOCH FRONTIER.

THE following letter has been published in the *Gazette of India*:—

From C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department, to Major-General Sir F. Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I., on special duty.

With reference to the correspondence on the subject of the settlement of the Perso-Belooch Frontier, ending with your letters, I am directed to convey to you the warm acknowledgments of the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council for the patience, firmness, and ability, which have characterized your proceedings in the discharge of the difficult duty entrusted to you. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers that it is mainly to your tact and sound judgment that the satisfactory settlement of this important boundary is due.

2. His Excellency in Council desires that you will convey to Captain Evan Smith and Captain B. Lovett, R.E., both of your Staff, the thanks of the Government of India for the valuable assistance rendered to you.

3. His Excellency in Council further desires that you will express to Quartermaster Sergeant Bower, R.E., and Mirza Hussun, your Moonshee, the high opinion entertained by the Government of India of the value of their services.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

THE railway accounts for the first three quarters of 1871, just published by the Government of India, show a sensible falling-off in the total receipts as compared with those of the same period of the previous year. It is gratifying to find, however, that the falling-off is by no means so serious as might have been expected from the alarming statements that have been made on the subject, or as it would have been had the failure in the traffic on the East Indian line not been to some extent compensated by gains elsewhere. The actual figures for the nine months are £4,339,479 as against £4,571,389 in the corresponding nine months of 1870, the falling-off being consequently £231,910, whereas on the East Indian line alone the falling-off is £320,543. It is further noticeable that the third quarter of the year showed a tendency in the traffic to revive, the falling-off in that quarter being only about £35,000. The fourth quarter of the year will probably show at least as good a result as the fourth quarter of last year. We notice that, notwithstanding the serious interruption to its traffic from floods the earnings of the Eastern Bengal line for the nine months are better than last year by nearly £36,000. The average receipts per mile are, however, only 26·4 against 28·3. But even this seems, under the circumstances, a favourable result. The receipts of the Calcutta and South-Eastern show a considerable improvement for the entire nine months, though a slight falling off in the third quarter alone, while a very marked increase is shown in the earnings of the G. I. P. Railway, which occurred chiefly in the third quarter.—*Englishman.*

"BEYOND THE SIND FRONTIER."

(*Sindian*, Dec. 23.)

NATIVE advices state that when the Shah Gazee was deputed by the Khan to assume the reins of power in Lus Beyla, on the deposition of the ex-Jam, he took four wives with him to that place. On his instalment in office he contracted a union with a girl of the *Gorguch* tribe. When dissensions arose between Ali Khan Jamote and the Shah Gazee, and the former meditated an attack on Beyla, the Shah Gazee resolved on slaying his wives, so as to prevent their falling into the hands of Ali Khan Jamote, in the event of a reverse; the Shah Gazee was about putting his intentions into effect, and was on the point of entering his seraglio for the purpose, when he was met by his Dewan, Mungneeram, whom he informed of the desperate resolve he had made, and his reasons for making it. The Shah Gazee said that he was going to give battle to Ali Khan Jamote, and that the issue of the contest was doubtful; that should a reverse befall his arms his wives would be at the mercy of the *Noomrias*, the tribe in hostility with him; the Shah Gazee measured others by his own bushel, for he adduced instances of the cruelties practised by him and his men on the *Noomria* women when they fell into his hands. The Dewan thereupon strongly advised the Shah Gazee to desist from carrying out the desperate resolve he had made, and informed him that on going on an expedition against an enemy he should hope for the best, and not to think of death but of victory, and that he should go with a cheerful and stout heart. The Shah Gazee listened to the advice of his Dewan, locked the door of the gate of the compound in which the seraglio was situated, and proceeded on his expedition, with a force consisting of about 250 men of all arms, accompanied by the Dewan. The expedition proved a successful one, and the Shah Gazee had the satisfaction to return consoled with the reflection that he had spared the lives of his wives.

As peace and tranquility reigned in Lus Beyla for about three months, the Shah Gazee despatched the Dewan to Kurrachee, to collect monies due to the State by parties in Kurrachee who purchased the State share of the produce of the country, and to purchase provisions, &c., for the troops. The Dewan arrived in Kurrachee about five months since, and is still in it.

When tidings reached the Shah Gazee that Ali Khan Jamote and Nooroodeen Mengul meditated an attack on Beyla, and that they would be there by the 6th December, which tidings were confirmed by kossids and some of the wealthy cultivators in the country, the forces at the command of the enemy being estimated at no less than 10,000 men; and when information was conveyed to him that Ali Khan Jamote would not be satisfied until he had wreaked summary vengeance on the Shah Gazee for his tyranical conduct towards the *Noomria* women, by retaliating on the wives of the Shah Gazee, the Shah Gazee became greatly alarmed, and was advised strongly to leave the country. He acted on the advice, and levanted on the night of the 5th December, giving it out however to the people that he was proceeding against Ali Khan Jamote and Nooroodeen Mengul. He took a force of about 100 men with him, and his five wives, together with all his property. Instead, however, of proceeding against his adversaries he wended his course in the direction of Jao, taking a route which was not likely to be intercepted by the enemy. He left Lus Beyla about midnight. On the journey, and while going through a pass leading to Jao, one of his wives, who was *enceinte*, died. After leaving the pass he encountered a gang of the Gorguch tribe, a girl belonging to which he had espoused after his installation in Lus Beyla; the gang seized her and all the property the Shah Gazee had with him, also all the arms his men possessed, and then permitted the Shah Gazee to prosecute his journey, without molesting him or his party any further. Latest advices state that the Shah Gazee was at Bux, a place beyond the Lus Beyla limits, and within the territories of Khelat.

The day after the flight of the Shah Gazee, Ali Khan Jamote entered Beyla with his forces, amounting to, not 10,000 men as had been reported to the Shah Gazee, but with only about 150 men! He took quiet possession of Beyla, and was received with acclamations by the inhabitants to a man. He has taken up his residence in the house occupied by the Shah Gazee, and before him by the ex-Jam—Ali Khan issued a proclamation to the people to the effect that he had taken possession of the country for the ex-Jam, and not for his own personal aggrandisement, and that he had not the remotest intention to usurp power, but that until the return of the Jam he would protect life and property in the country, and do everything for it as the Jam used to do. He impressed on the people that all evildoers, even if they belonged to his own tribe, would be severely punished, and that crimes and offences would be suppressed by all the means in his power. Since Ali Khan took possession of Lus Beyla peace and tranquility prevail in the place, and the people are contented and happy. They pray for the return of the ex-Jam and his speedy restoration to power, in which prayers all the influential merchants and bankers heartily join.

When Dewan Mungneeram received information in Kurrachee that Ali Khan Jamote was on the point of attacking the Shah Gazee, and laying seige to Beyla, which information he received about the ending of last month, he made preparations to proceed to Beyla with reinforcements and arms and ammunition. He obtained numbers of recruits, and entered into engagements for the purchase of the arms and other necessaries. The Dewan fixed the 18th of December as the date of his departure. In the interim the dismal tidings were conveyed to him of the Shah Gazee's ignominious flight, which disconcerted him greatly at first. Nothing daunted, however, he resolved to beard the lion himself in the den, and to take the field in person against Ali Khan. When the Dewan arrived in Kurrachee he raised a large amount of money on the credit of the Khan's government, for the purpose of purchasing provisions for the troops at Lus. When news arrived here of the Shah Gazee's flight and of Ali Khan Jamote taking possession of Lus Beyla, the Dewan's credit in the market fell to zero, and the merchants who offered to advance him monies for the purchase of the arms and ammunition, for further provisions, and for paying the recruits, withdrew from their promises. The Dewan has already incurred debts in Kurrachee of about Rs. 20,000, for the purchase of provisions alone, despatched to Beyla; besides which he has paid sundry large sums in the shape of earnest monies on the engagements he has made for the purchase of arms and ammunition, &c. He has withdrawn from those engagements, and the parties with whom he made them are now demanding the fulfilment of the compacts. The merchants who made the advances amounting to Rs. 12,000 are clamouring for their money. The Dewan, in answer to their importunities and expostulations, bids them be of good cheer, and says that if he owed them even a lakh of rupees, the Khan would furnish him with that amount. That he has written to the Khan to make speedy arrangements for the liquidation of the claims by an order on the Kurrachee treasury for Rs. 50,000, the amount of the annual subsidy paid to the Khan by the British Government, which subsidy this year will be paid in Kurrachee instead of at Jacobabad.

On Thursday last the natives in the town of Kurrachee were in a state of excitement on hearing that the ex-Jam of Lus Beyla was a passenger in the steamer which arrived from Bombay on that day. Those who had business connection with Beyla and Soonmeanee, and such as were natives of those places, flocked in large numbers to the bunder, to receive the Jam with all due *eclat*. They however were woefully disappointed, and had to return wiser though sadder men. The rumour about the Jam's return originated from a paragraph which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, stating that the Jam had been sent from Bombay to Ahmednuggur; the name of the latter place was translated "*ap ka nuggur*," meaning the Jam's own "nuggur" or country.

ANNA DICKINSON, the noted American lecturer, in a recent lecture demanded, "Why was I born?" There was an emphatic pause, a repetition of the question, and then a small boy in the gallery shrilly piped "I give it up."

MR. CAMPBELL'S NATIVE CRITICS.

(*Englishman*, Dec. 25.)

THE ultimate result of Mr. Campbell's tour to the North and East of Bengal is probably still in "the womb of Time," but the immediate consequence seems to be a tremendous outpouring of wrath-vials on the part of the highly educated section of the native community. We have looked through a considerable series of Mr. Robinson's translations, and have found almost every other paragraph a vehicle for an intense patriotic indignation, which in most cases takes the form of unmitigated abuse; where this element is wanting, which is not often, the writing reminds one of the old story of the lazy carter calling upon Hercules.

A Governor who plunges at everything which does not fit in with his special ideas of what ought to be, like a bull at a red cloth, is likely, of course, to have a good deal on his hands, and can hardly expect to lead a very peaceful life; indeed, we should doubt whether Mr. Campbell would derive any particular enjoyment from such a state of vegetation; but if he is called upon to answer all the sins that the Native Press lays to his charge; even his energetic love for much speaking and writing will soon prove unequal to the occasion, for if Mr. Robinson has correctly translated his originals, the Lieutenant-Governor is *pace* them,

"A man who is the abstract of all faults."

The selection of grievances is sometimes curious enough. In one case he is censured for not looking more sharply after the Small Cause Court at Dacca; then comes a severe remonstrance touching his heartless indifference to the comfort and convenience of certain prisoners, who, poor fellows, were obliged to rebel and assault their keepers, from sheer despair of getting the Lieutenant-Governor to look into their case. The editor of the *Arjyoduyu* (whatever that may mean) comes next, and mildly characterises certain of His Honor's educational propositions as "insane." However, this gentleman weakly takes away the point of his criticism by explaining that he thought them "insane" because he (the editor) could not understand them. He is somewhat more up to the mark towards the end of his article, and "advises Mr. Campbell to leave off his madness, and do everything calmly and considerately, according to the good advice of native gentlemen of respectability and judgment."

The *Som Prokash* editor has a tremendous budget of grievances, which he commences in a pleasant and airy manner by promising the Lieutenant-Governor the money for his travelling expenses if he will only make known to the public the results and the cost of his tour. The *Som Prokash*, like Bunyan's Mr. Ready-to-Halt, "plays always upon the base," and for him there is no "balm in Gilead." He bemoans the inefficiency of the police, the uselessness of the Courts of Justice (which includes, we know not by what process of reasoning, the abolition of special appeals), Income and Municipal Taxes, and the Road Cess. Then come Mr. Campbell's shortcomings in respect of the Permanent Settlement, in which, however, the Imperial Government is gibbeted as a fellow-culprit, then his especial hint against education, with which is mixed up the loss of prestige by Deputy Magistrates. The editorial cudgels are then taken up in behalf of the Uncovenanted Service generally, and the tirade against His Honor ends with the comforting assurance that the newly-appointed Native Civilian will never be allowed to rise to any post of importance; though how the editor has been so early in the field of prophecy, it is not easy to understand.

However, here is a proper budget of charges, all of them serious, some of them dishonouring, to be brought against the head of the Government; and yet this is what happens, more or less, every week. We have had on more than one occasion to take exception to Mr. Campbell's measures, and are likely enough to do it again; but we really feel ashamed of our craft when editors of newspapers condescend to the virulence and untruthfulness which almost every article in the Vernacular Native Press displays. We say "almost," because we desire to make an honourable exception in the case of *Ordoo Guide*. Its articles, though just as much opposed on some points to the Lieutenant-Governor's ideas, are characterised by moderation and decent language. But, then, Musalmans in Bengal, whatever their faults may be, are always polite. They have not studied their "nishast-o-barkhast" for nothing.

Violence defeats itself, and he who uses it is often "hoist with his own petard," to the great laughter and satisfaction of the onlookers. It is, moreover, a sure way of not getting what one wants. However, as Mr. Campbell probably does not read the spirit of the Vernacular Press, this is a condition that will not affect its promoters.

FAMINE IN GANJAM.

(*Madras Athenæum*)

FAMINE in Ganjam preceded Lord Napier's arrival in Madras, and it is likely immediately to precede his departure, and to force on the construction of works which have been long deemed desirable and necessary. Colonel Fisher has quickly followed up the information sent by the Collector and Agent of the imminence of the famine by proposing famine works. One of these works is no less than a portion of a scheme for connecting Bimlipatam with the Chilka Lake, and, therefore, with Calcutta. This would be a most important work, as it is abundantly evident that means of carriage are nearly as necessary in preventing absolute famines as are reproductive agricultural works. There has this year been a complete failure, on the coast, of the North East Monsoon, so that, unless sufficient water can be stored in the uplands from the South West Monsoon Ganjam must, without first-rate communication with other districts, be always subject to famines. A Government Order states that the following works are in the Local Fund Budgets for the current year, and will be proceeded with at once:—

	Rs.
Repairs of trunk road in Ganjam	18,650
Ditto ditto Vizagapatam	14,100
Repairs of trunk road in Rajahmundry Circle	11,000
Road from Tullapudi to Ashwarowpett	5,000
Ditto Vijeshwarum to Polarum	5,000

The total provision for road-works in the Local Fund Budgets for the current year is as follows:—

	Rs.
Ganjam District—	
Chetrapoor Circle	76,920
Chicacole do.	43,210
Vizagapatam District—	
Vizagapatam Circle	96,907
Nursapatam	32,200
Godavery District—	
Rajahmundry Circle	184,460
Cocanada do.	171,930

The Acting Collector of Ganjam will be called on, by telegram, to report his opinion as to the expediency of commencing, as a relief-work, the extension of the canal from Ganjam to Gopalpore, as, in the event of his approval, the Government would be prepared to permit the commencement of that work in anticipation of formal sanction to plan and estimate. They do not apprehend any actual scarcity of grain, but they fear that the almost entire failure of rain in some tracts may lead to such a cessation of daily labour as will cause severe distress; and it is most expedient, in case the necessity for undertaking relief-works should arise, that arrangements should be ready for the immediate employment of the distressed people. In view of the threatening condition of the northern districts, and of the importance of establishing some uniformity of system, in the event of its becoming necessary for the Government to interfere, in order to mitigate distress and avert starvation, the Government think it very desirable that a Member of the Board of Revenue should proceed at once to these districts to investigate the actual condition and prospect of affairs, to determine, in consultation with the Collectors and other local officers, what measures are advisable and necessary for averting serious distress, and with authority to take immediate action for starting relief-works, should the necessity for so doing unfortunately arise. The valuable services rendered by Mr. Gordon-Forbes in Ganjam in 1865-66 would indicate him as the fittest person to select for this responsible duty; but the Government fear that his health is not at present sufficiently strong to allow of his undertaking it with confidence. They have resolved, therefore, to depute Mr. Thornhill, third and acting second Member of the Board, to proceed at once to the northern districts for the purpose of ascertaining precisely how matters stand there as to prospects of harvest, condition of markets and stock of grain, situation of the labouring [illegible] in the tracts that have been most seriously affected by drought [illegible] respect to employment and wages in kind or coin, the means most fitting to be adopted to ward off or combat distress from want of food and its attendant sickness, and with authority to carry out, in anticipation of sanction and in concurrence with the Collectors, any work which he may consider to be emergently necessary to attain the objects which the Government have in view. Mr. Thornhill proceeded in the Oriental to Gopaulpore on the 21st, and, after making all necessary inquiries and arrangements in that district, he is to work his way down through Vizagapatam and the Godavery and Kistna districts, doing what is necessary in each of them, and reporting the results of his inquiries and his proceedings from time to time to Government.

MR. GLADSTONE AND GIBRALTAR.

THE *Dublin Evening Mail* publishes the following correspondence, which it states has taken place between a young Spanish gentleman of Malaga, Senor Antonio Fernandez of Garcia, and Mr. Gladstone, upon the subject of a cession of Gibraltar to Spain:—

SENOR ANTONIO TO MR. GLADSTONE.

Honourable Sir,—Several Spanish corporate bodies purpose sending a memorial to the illustrious English Government, begging them to consider the mode of restoring to Spain the fortress of Gibraltar, which would consort with the honour and with the illustrious position of both countries. I therefore beg you to inform me if that Government will permit the recognition and consideration of such a document.

ANTONIO FERNANDEZ DE GARCIA.

MR. GLADSTONE TO SENOR ANTONIO.

London, Nov. 10, 1871.

Sir,—Mr. Gladstone desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd of October, which has been laid before the Secretary of State, who will receive with much pleasure the requests which may be forwarded to him with reference to the transference of Gibraltar.—Your most humble servant,

J. B. GURDON.

Supposing any such correspondence to have taken place, it ought to be explained to Senor Antonio Fernandez of Garcia that, however great may be the pleasure with which Lord Granville will receive requests for the transference of Gibraltar, his pleasure will probably be enhanced by these requests being forwarded through the proper channel, and being accompanied by a repudiation not of the debts due from Spain to this country, but of all intention to rob Spanish bondholders. Until Spain occupies as "illustrious" a position on the Stock Exchange as she appears to occupy in her own eyes, the less she talks about Gibraltar the better. She is hardly at present qualified to assume an air of injured innocence, and probably Lord Granville really told Mr. Gladstone that he would receive the requests for the transference of Gibraltar with amusement, not with pleasure. The latter word was evidently substituted for the former either by a mistake of Mr. Gladstone's secretary, or from a desire not to offend any one so terribly in earnest as Senor Antonio Fernandez of Garcia.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

WE are told there is nothing made in vain. How about a pretty girl? Isn't she maiden vain?

CAPTAIN BURTON the *Hajee* and adventurous traveller, lately our consul at Damascus, is taking to England the skeleton of a man eleven feet high found in Palmyra.

THE TURKS IN ARABIA.

(*Overland Mail*, Dec. 1.)

THE military activity of the Turks on the two opposite sides of the great Arabian peninsula is a remarkable phenomenon. No special cause having arisen to provoke it, outsiders are at a loss to account for their recent expedition against el-'Aseir and Yemen, or their present invasion of Nejd. One supposition is that, being now on better terms with Russia, the Porte feels itself more at liberty to attempt the consolidation of its empire in those remote regions. Another explains it as an effort to secure a stronger position in the Eastern seas, with a view to keep the Viceroy of Egypt in check from that quarter as well as from the Mediterranean. Whatever the actuating motives, the facts not unnaturally prompt the inquiry, How far the Ottomans are justified in their coercive policy towards Arabia?

Selim I., after the conquest of Mesopotamia, Syria, and Egypt (A.D. 1512-19), obtained from a lineal descendant of the fallen dynasty of the el-'Abbas, the renunciation of the Khalifate in his favour—spiritually, by no means an empty privilege, inasmuch as it still invests the Ottoman Sultans, as Commanders of the Faithful, with sovereign rights over the Holy Places of Islam. Politically, the investiture added nothing but barren claims to Selim's ascendancy; for on the accession of the Abbasides (A.D. 749) the empire founded by Abu-Bekr and Othman had lost a vast portion of its dominions, and before the death of Harun-er-Rashid (A.D. 786), independent sovereignties had been established in Yemen and el-'Aseir, in Nejd and 'Oman, and along the southern shores of the Persian Gulf.

Selim's victories were followed up by his son and successor, Suleiman I., during whose long and prosperous reign (A.D. 1519-66) the Turks occupied the entire seaboard of the Red Sea, from Suez to Aden, successfully invaded Yemen, garrisoned Massowa, and made tributary most of the native chiefs on the opposite coast. But, at best, the authority of the Turks in that quarter was precarious, and as early as A.D. 1630 they were expelled from Yemen, where a second dynasty of native Imams had been set up, who ruled over a large portion of that province, including the ports of Mokha and Aden, to say nothing of a host of other chiefdoms whose jurisdiction confined the Turks to a few fortified positions on the coasts.

Matters remained in this state until the beginning of the present century, when the successes of the Wahhabis in the Hijâz induced their co-religionists, the Benu-'Aseir, to attempt the subjugation of Yemen. They were thwarted by Muhammad 'Aly Pasha and his son Ibrahim, who, after expelling the Wahhabis from the Holy Places and destroying their capital, ed-Dar'iyyah, turned their attention to that province, seized Konfodah and Lobeia on the coast, and exacted a yearly tribute from the Imam of San'aa. The prolonged struggle which subsequently took place between the Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt brought them in collision in the Red Sea, and in 1840 resulted in the evacuation of Yemen by the latter. Mokha was then occupied by the Sherif of Abu-'Arish, who agreed to pay the Porte an annual tribute; but hostilities breaking out between him and the Imam, the Turks intervened and resumed possession of el-Hodaidah and all the towns of the Tehama. Their successes about this time (1849) terrified the Imam into complying with their demand to surrender all his dominions to the Ottoman Porte; but on the arrival of the Turkish troops to take possession of San'aa, they were either put to flight or massacred. The only attempt on the part of the Turks to extend their maritime conquests beyond the Red Sea was made a year after, when a force of about 1,000 men was dispatched to seize el-Masullah and esh-Sheur, on the south-eastern coast of Arabia. They were repulsed with considerable loss by the Nakib of el-Makullah, and obliged to return to Mokha.

Such, briefly stated, are the only ostensible grounds upon which the Ottomans can lay claim to the sovereignty over Yemen and el'Aseir; their right to Nejd is still less apparent. As already intimated, that province, together with its seaboard on the Persian Gulf, was virtually severed from the jurisdiction of the Khalifate even prior to the rise of the fanatical Karamitah (A.D. 278,) who subsequently, under the leadership of the famous Abu Tahir, became absolute masters of Central Arabia and its maritime dependencies. The eventual extinction of that mighty sect was brought about, not by foreign invasion but by intestine revolutions, and upon the ruins of its power along the coast sprang up the prosperous townships of el-Katif and el-Hasa which continued in the enjoyment of religious and political independence until both were crushed by the victorious Wahhabis.

The overthrow of the Wahhaby power by Ibrahim Pasha, in 1818, placed Nejd for a time at the disposal of the Egyptians; but their protégés, the Benu-Khalid, were subsequently dispossessed by Turkey-bin-Su'ud, who re-established the Wahhaby empire in Nejd, and re-captured el-Hasa and el-Katif. In 1836 the Egyptians again intervened in the affairs of Nejd, and after seizing the Amir Faisal and occupying the above named towns openly declared their intention of retaining them and of further extending their conquests. Our Home and Indian Governments at the time, regarding these movements as unjustifiable encroachments, and having frequently remonstrated in vain with Muhammad 'Aly, determined to arrest them, and preparations were being made to blockade the maritime ports when it was announced that the Egyptians had actually evacuated Nejd. Some time after, the Porte advanced a claim to the province, and appointed one Amir Khalid to act as governor over it; but, notwithstanding the aid which he received from the Egyptians, he was eventually obliged to yield to the superior numbers led by the Wahhaby Faisal, who, in 1843, became absolute ruler of the whole country. Thus "ebbed away," as Palgrave graphically remarks, the Egyptian invasion of Nejd, "and the rock still stands where it did before the high tide, nor shows a trace of the water-mark."

The Turks, there can be no doubt, have taken advantage of the intestine feuds of the Wahhabis, arising out of the rivalry between the two brothers, 'Abdallah and Su'ud, sons of Faisal, to re-assert their claims to Nejd; but if those claims are valid as regards that province, they may logically be stretched so as to comprise 'Oman also, since 'Oman was more or less dependent upon the Khalifate and the Amirs-el-Omara of Baghdad, up to the end of the tenth century. The British Government, as already stated, effectually remonstrated against Muhammad 'Aly's schemes of conquest in Nejd; is it because we now recognise the claims of the Turks to be legitimate that, in contravention of the rules which, in concert with the different native chiefs and at no small cost to the State, we have hitherto enforced to secure the peace of the Persian Gulf, we allow them to carry on hostilities in that quarter, to the certain embroilment of the tribes and the detriment of commerce?

Apart from the abstract claims set up by the Turks, we are ready to concede that were there the most distant probability of their success, and of its being followed up by the establishment of an equitable and vigorous government, as well in Nejd as in Yemen, their present efforts would have a strong claim upon our sympathy; but so far as antecedents may be taken as a guide—every attempt hitherto of the kind on their part having proved abortive—the difficulties which they have had to encounter at el-Hasâ, el-Katif, and el-'Aseir, are only the prelude to disaster and ignominious defeat. In the meantime these distant expeditions are absorbing men, money, and energy which would be far better expended in consolidating their undisputed territory, and by a wise administration in securing the respect of the wild and warlike tribes upon their eastern and southern borders.

The latest accounts from the Persian Gulf represent the Turks as anxiously awaiting reinforcements, while the Wahhaby Amir, at the head of 60,000 men, was reported to be within three days' march of their camp. On the Red Sea side, advices from the Political Resident at Aden report that 10,000 Arnaouts (Albanians) were about to start from Mokha "for the conquest of Yemen, Saman [Sana'a?], and the Caffer [coffee?] country."

REVACCINATION IN THE ARMY.—It is probable that revaccination may be made compulsory throughout the English army, and the families of married soldiers. It is well known, observes the *Medical Times and Gazette*, that the influence of revaccination in the Prussian army has been most beneficial. An order has just been issued by the Medical Department of the Army, directing that the whole of the married women and their children above ten years of age, belonging to the depots attached to the general depot battalion at Chatham, are to be vaccinated.

GERMAN PAPER CURRENCY.—One of the most beneficial effects of the new German Coinage Law will be to withdraw from circulation at least part of that vast amount of paper currency with which the Fatherland is blessed, and which constitutes so severe a puzzle to travellers abroad. From the recent debate it appears that no less than 45,652,742 thalers' worth of paper currency is now circulating in North Germany. Of this amount 20,478,000 thalers are Prussian notes, 12,000,000 Saxon, 2,457,142 Hessian, and the remainder is the property of thirteen smaller States, the issue being mostly in an inverse ratio to the wealth of the issuer. There are only five German States who own no paper currency, namely, the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, the principality of Lippe, and the three Hanse Towns. It is hoped that in the bill to be laid before the House next session provision will be made for the final cancelling, or at least for strict supervision, by the empire of the issue of paper money. Motions to this effect are being prepared by the progressist party.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS SWINDLER.—A gang of swindlers have for years past successfully practised their vocation chiefly in London and Lancashire, writing circulars and going about with books filled with the names of well-known charitable people. They have solicited subscriptions for the sufferers by explosions in coal mines, to prosecute Governor Eyre, to relieve the widow of the son of Ebenezer Elliot, the Corn Law Rhymer, &c., and lastly to form a fund of about £2,000 to purchase an annuity for the daughters of the late General Perronet Thompson, the author of the "Corn Law Catechism," who, it is stated, have been left in distressed circumstances, owing to the General's losses by Overend, Gurney, and Co. A circular was received on Sunday morning last by Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P., of Ascot, from one of these swindlers purporting to be a statement of the case of these unfortunate ladies, with a list of the committee. Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., was said to be chairman, and among the committee were the names of Mr. Bright, M.P., Sir John Bowring, Edward Baines, M.P., Samuel Morley, M.P., Mr. Marsh Phillips, Mr. John Stuart Mill, and other distinguished public men. Mr. J. B. Smith having been taken in by subscribing to the widow of Ebenezer Elliot's son, was on his guard against applications of a like nature, but he had also received an inquiry from Captain Torrens, Chief Constable of Salford, whether he had subscribed £20 towards the fund for the relief of General Thompson's daughters, as books had been found in the possession of persons well known to the police in which his name was so entered. Mr. J. B. Smith, on receipt of the circular, which stated that "James Illingworth, Esq., of Leamington, will have the pleasure of waiting upon you and will thankfully receive subscriptions, or they may be forwarded to the treasurer," arranged with his butler that if any one calling himself Illingworth called and wished to see him he must detain him and send for a constable. On Monday morning the person expected made his appearance, presented his card, and was shown into the drawing-room. Mr. Smith, after arranging to send for a police officer, went to receive his visitor, and kept him in conversation about Miss Thompson until the arrival of the police. It happened that just as the pretended Mr. Illingworth arrived some of Mr. Smith's family were about to drive to Windsor, but, instead of going there, they immediately set off to the police-office at Sunninghill. As there was no officer there, they proceeded to Winkfield, where after an absence of nearly two hours they succeeded in finding one. In the meantime the visitor began to exhibit signs of a desire to return by the next train, upon which he was pressed to stay to lunch. Fortunately just at this moment the police officer arrived. Mr. Smith went out to arrange with him, and, taking him into the drawing-room, presented him to Mr. Illingworth as a gentleman who was desirous of making his acquaintance, and then told the officer that he gave him in charge as a swindler. Mr. Illingworth exhibited no small astonishment and perturbation, but, finding that any resistance was vain, acknowledged the fraud and said he would offer no resistance. The officer having handcuffed the prisoner, proceeded to search him, and took him to the lock-up for the night. Having thus secured the swindler, Mr. Smith telegraphed to Captain Torrens, the Chief Constable of Salford, that the prisoner was in custody. He was brought before the magistrates at Maidenhead on the following day and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, as a rogue and vagabond. In the meantime steps will be taken to prosecute him as soon as his imprisonment expires. According to Captain Torrens, he is known to have successfully pursued this occupation for upwards of ten years, during which he has several times been in prison for these offences.—*Times.*

THE DIVORCE CASE WITH CO-RESPONDENTS.

SECOND DAY, NOV. 30.

THE case was resumed, in an excessively crowded court, and the examination of the petitioner was proceeded with. He stated that, since his arrival in England down to the separation, his wife's habits of intoxication continued. Mrs. Gray was his nurse, and had been with him in Australia, and she made a communication which led him to institute this suit. Before the final separation he had ceased to cohabit with his wife for some time. At Calverly-hill he saw his wife coming from the doorway of the spare bed-room where George was sleeping. Witness was in the habit of sleeping heavily, and his wife was aware of the fact. The respondent said that she had been downstairs for some purpose, and, on passing George's room, just looked in and wished him good night. On another occasion witness missed her from his bed when his brother George was sleeping in the house, and the next day he asked her the meaning of it. She said that she had been to see the children. She afterwards said that she had taken some spirits of wine, and was insensible for two hours. There was no truth in the allegation that he had committed adultery with the girl Allen.

Serjeant Parry proceeded to read some of the letters in the case. The first was dated the 13th of January, 1869, and was addressed from Cambridge street, Hyde Park-square. It commenced "My dear Robert—I thought I would write to you this morning, as my week in this house is nearly over. . . . . I have given up stimulants, though you will scarcely believe it. . . . I shall never feel happy until I see my little children. . . ." The letter went on to speak in affectionate terms of the children, whom she loved "as much as any woman could." Letters on subsequent dates were couched in the same strain, and in one of them she spoke of the separation deed that was being drawn up. She concluded by asking him to come and see her, and said that she could not drown her misery in excitement.

The petitioner cross-examined by Mr. Huddlestone, Q. C.:—The letters were from Cambridge-street. The respondent was very fond of her children. It was not until after Mrs. Gray's communication that Harriet Allen told him something, and he believed she did so early in March. He never had a complaint about leaving his wife too much alone. Mrs. Black had found fault with him for two or three things. She said that he had mismanaged his wife, and if he pursued a different course, the respondent would be good. Mr. Hogg, the father of one of the co-respondents, married the respondent's sister, and he told witness that he ought to take his wife about with him more than he did. Told Mr. Hogg that if the respondent did not alter her habits of drinking he should have to give her up. He could not have said to that person, "if I can't get rid of her I will soon give her cause to get rid of me." The respondent often complained of being lonely. The co-respondent Hogg was born in 1853, and at first he only stayed two or three days, and then went on board H.M.S. Britannia, a training ship. Hogg was very youthful-looking for his age. He used to sleep in a room next the nursery, but it was about a year after the suit was instituted that he heard of the improprieties of Hogg with the respondent. It was Mary Slight who told him of it. She was formerly Mary Gray, but there were three Mary Grays in the house. (Laughter.) The respondent kissed Hogg as an aunt would a young nephew. Never saw any improper familiarity between them. Never remembered hearing his wife complain about his brother George reading in bed, or that she was afraid of the fire that was burning in that person's room. Did not know on the occasion referred to that his wife locked the door to prevent him from making a disturbance. He did not strike his wife on the chest. He left Tunbridge in the company of his wife and brother, and she did not ask him to treat her more kindly. Whilst he went to get the tickets somebody told him that his wife was going off in a cab. He found such was the case, and called the vehicle back. He never struck her on that occasion, and he was with her that night in Hertfordshire. His wife returned from Stamford-street in February, 1869, but he saw her two or three times whilst she was in London. At that time there was a correspondence going on between their respective solicitors. He denied having used violence to his wife. He had lived in Scotland, and subsequently in Barnes and Twickenham. Harriet Allen had been in his pay.

Serjeant Parry objected to the word "pay" and suggested service.

Mr. Huddlestone meant what he said.

Lord Penzance thought that the matter could be explained.

The witness explained that she had been in his service.

Cross-examination continued:—Harriet Allen told him about young Davenport and Hogg before and after leave had been obtained to amend the petition. In April, 1868, witness was, as far as he could remember, at Tunbridge Wells. He knew a woman named Johnson, a work-woman, who came to the house. She used to work in the spare room adjoining witness and his wife's bed-chamber. In 1868 he might have been in the bed-room when Allen was there. On the 29th he perhaps told Allen to pack his things. He might have gone in to see if she was doing so, and have met Mrs. Johnson in coming out. Did not remember if Harriet Allen occupied a room on the ground floor. Did not remember Mrs. Firebrace seeing him come out of her room, and he stating that he had been to ask her to come back. Did not remember on one occasion, when his wife saw him coming out of the girl Allen's room, saying that he had gone in because the little boy cried. He never lifted a knife to strike his wife; the story was most preposterous. Did not remember writing to Dr. Black on the 23rd of April, after he had found out the charges, but he might have done so.

Mr. Huddlestone read a letter saying, "Many thanks for the 'devils,' which will no doubt arrive next week."

Witness explained that Dr. Black was the President of the Acclimatisation Society in Australia, and he had promised to send witness two Tasmanian devils. He could not say if that letter was after the filing of the petition, but he should think not. The letter might have been written in 1868 instead of 1869.

By Mr. Pickering, Q.C., for the co-respondent Geo. Firebrace:—Witness usually went to bed the same time as his wife did. On the first occasion referred to his mother and sister slept in the room just opposite to the co-respondent, George Firebrace. When his wife left his bed he was awake, but fell asleep soon after. He heard the clock strike 2 a.m. The next day he asked where she had been out of bed, and she replied that she had been drinking spirits of wine, and had been insensible, and, thinking this likely, he did not trouble about it. On the 25th of November he was away from home, and returned on the following day.

Re-examined by Dr. Deane, Q.C.:—His last interview with George Firebrace was in December, 1868, and he did not allude to having seen the respondent that day at Tunbridge Wells. Was intimate with the Hogg family in Australia, and he knew the terms on which the petitioner and his wife were living. Young Hogg was sent to England without much notice. His wife's mother found fault with him first for giving the respondent too much money, and because he did not beat her when she was intoxicated. Until the final separation he and his wife were never separated for more than two or three days at a time. When in Australia he had been away a month or six weeks at a time, but not frequently. He carried on the business of a grazier. He was for more than a year a member of the Legislature. When in the cab before referred to he only used sufficient force to keep his wife in the vehicle. He did not treat her violently. His wife never complained of the impropriety of his conduct, or blamed him for being jealous of her. Mrs. Firebrace never complained about Allen, who was with her in Cambridge-street.

Mr. St. Barbe Sladen, a solicitor, examined by Dr. Spinks, Q.C., spoke to receiving a letter on the 3rd of January. (Letter put in.) It referred to the Tasmanian devils. The purpose of the respondent's visit to him was to urge him to intercede with the petitioner for her, and he (witness) said that the best thing for her was to be placed in a clergyman's house, and perhaps in a year or so the habit would be conquered. She wrote afterwards to say that she should like her little girl Grace to be with her, and that she would live in a dungeon if she could but have some of her friends with her, as she was so lonely. On the 18th of that month she refused to reside with a family, but she would live in apartments, or at Brighton. He told her that, in that case, there would be no guarantee of her improvement. On the 4th of February the respondent returned to her husband's house. The witness proceeded to state the facts connected with the filing of the petition and getting up the evidence.

Mr. M'Clachlan, No. 3, Westbourne-terrace, in August, 1868, was residing for a time at Southsea. Knew the Firebraces, and one day in August the petitioner spoke to him about his wife. In consequence of that he went to see the respondent. Told her something of what the petitioner had told him. She seemed very sorry, penitent, and much ashamed. He gave her good advice as to her besetting sin of drunkenness, and she requested him to ask Mr. Firebrace not to mention her vice to her parents in Australia.

By Mr. Huddlestone:—Had known some of the Firebrace family in Australia. Witness, his wife, and daughters visited the petitioner at Southsea, but after the occurrence named they only called once, making a "ceremonious visit." Thought that the petitioner told him that the respondent had said she should go to the Castle about his (the petitioner's) conduct, and tell Mr. George Firebrace. He (the petitioner), however, attributed her going to the fact of her being in liquor. Did not think that the respondent said her husband would not allow her to go to an evening party, but the petitioner told him that such was the case.

Re-examined:—She made no complaint of her husband.

It now being four o'clock, his Lordship adjourned.

TE KOOTI, THE MAORI CHIEF.—The following particulars of the camp life of Te Kooti, the formidable Maori Chief of New Zealand, are from the *Sydney Morning Herald*:—"It is Te Kooti's custom, when arising from sleep, to call his followers to *karakia* (*i. e.*, prayers), when the 32nd or 34th Psalm is sung, altered by Te Kooti to suit himself; prayers are read by him, or by some minister appointed to do so. After prayers, parties are ordered out to hunt food, &c. Te Kooti will often start out alone in the early morning, with a decoy *kaka* on his shoulder, or a tomahawk, to get honey. It is a practice of his to go out and reconnoitre the surrounding country, climbing to the tops of the highest ranges, not returning to the camp till evening. He pretends to undertake all his expeditions to murder or plunder by the inspiration of his *atua*. When so inspired he will often arise from his sleep and call his followers together to prayers, after which he informs them that the *atua* has given something to him during his sleep, but whether food, man or woman, he cannot tell. A party is then despatched by him in the direction indicated by him. Should a messenger, or a man having been absent from camp some time, return, no one dare hold conversation with him till he has first seen Te Kooti. He is led up to Te Kooti's *whare*, and remains outside, waiting the word to enter. It is a strict rule; no one approaches his *whare* without permission. *Karakia* (service) is [illegible] four times a day, the last being the prayers for sleep [illegible] retiring to rest, after which no one is allowed t[illegible]ut, and silence is kept by all. When thund[illegible]en will inquire the words of the *atua* [illegible] the effect that the *atua* tells him t[illegible] them desirous to escape to t[illegible] will be killed. A rainbow [illegible] *atua* to him, denoting n[illegible] at the time, it would s[illegible] to Government with [illegible] to be put to death, [illegible] then he is led to ex[illegible] path no one is a[illegible] given by him [illegible] christened b[illegible]

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MEN I HAVE KNOWN.

THE WOMAN TO WHOM WE DEMUR.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

IT was in August. The sky was blue and gold as usual, the roads were full of dust, the leaves on the trees crisped round pleasantly as if they had been fried, and the bathing season was at its height in the town of Dipsur-Mer, one of the most fashionable of continental watering places. There were people who objected to Dip because of its smallness, and, of course, came every year, they and their families, to make the smallness smaller. There were others who inveighed against it on account of its expense, and naturally would not for the world have gone to any place that was cheaper. There were others, again, who condemned Dip for its immorality, and it is needless to add that these were at their posts among the first as soon as ever the season began. The great attraction of Dip was its Etablissement des Bains. Many years ago an enterprising town council had had the idea of erecting a building which should offer as flattering a resemblance as possible to the casinos of the German gambling spas; and save for the fact that at Dip one played écarté for gold instead of roulette for paper, and save that one daily drank a pint or two of salt water in the sea instead of drinking a daily quart of sulphurous water on dry land, one was really as hot, close packed, and uncomfortable at Dip as one could have been in any German spa that you may please to name. The correct thing for those who wished to do at Dip as everybody else did was to turn out at mid-day in a costume de bain, and walk bravely down to the sea in this attire through several rows of ladies seated on chairs and looking on. There was no occasion to feel bashful during this performance; it was accepted as the natural and proper mode of commencing the day. At three, with one's hair rendered as little limp as possible by a celebrated "Artiste Capillaire" from Paris who drove his brougham and talked of his "convictions politiques," one put in an appearance at the afternoon concerts. At six, dinner, either at table d'hôte or at a restaurant rather dearer than the Café Anglais. In the evening, public ball at the Etablissement des Bains Chauds, theatrical representations at the miniature playhouse, which in point of coolness reminded one of the 150° room in Turkish hammams, or, failing these two sources of amusement, private dinners, "dancing teas," or charade-acting to an extent unlimited. On the whole, this sort of life necessitated rather more dressing than in London, infinitely more small talk than in Paris, and an amount of racing about, card leaving, and mental disquiet that effectually took all the shine out of one in six weeks.

I am bound to say, however, that during a particular season which I remember spending at Dip we all of us—I mean we visitors—got on pretty well together up to a certain date. Our wives did not dress at one another, or speak evil of one another more than was absolutely necessary; our children made sand pies on the beach together with cordial unanimity; and we men, bachelors or Benedicts, demeaned ourselves as friends and brothers united in one common desire to make the time pass supportably. One morning, however, the sheet of note-paper which came out every day at Dip, under the title of Gazette, announced that Madame de l'Esbrouffe-Tourbillon had arrived; and, as Madame de l'Esbrouffe was apparently much esteemed by the Gazette, it added that now Dip was going to brighten up in earnest, and that the season of animation and festivity would commence. And, indeed, it did commence forthwith. I had not suspected what kind of animation would be in store for us, and had rather wondered as to what the Gazette could mean, but I soon found out. That very afternoon, when the concert was half-finished and the room was hushed, listening to a pastoral solo on a flute, the folding-doors of the casino were suddenly thrown wide open, as if to admit a deputation of district vestrymen, and, like a rush of autumn leaves whirled along by a south-west wind, in swept Madame de l'Esbrouffe-Tourbillon. A saffron silk gown with black velvet trimmings, bonnet to match, with primroses; straw-coloured gloves, black lace shawl, rouge on both cheeks, black paint on the eyebrows and in the corners of the eyes, a thick layer of violet powder on the forehead, vermilion on the lips, and a fixed, well-satisfied smile to light up all this; and there she was. Behind her, one cavalier holding her cloak, a second carrying her parasol, a third bearing her fan, a fourth armed with her smelling-bottle, and last, not least, the diminutive M. de l'Esbrouffe-Tourbillon looking as if he were used to this sort of thing and did not mind it. Of course the solo on the flute was interrupted, the gyrations of the conductor's bâton were interrupted, the private whispered conversations were interrupted, everything came to a standstill while Mdme. de L'Esbrouffe selected herself a chair, settled down into it, beat down her voluminous skirts around her, relieved her cavaliers of smelling bottle and fan, asked for a programme, and then having unclasped her golden double eyeglass stared condescendingly through it at the fluteplayer, as though to say, "I am quite ready now, thank you, monsieur; you may proceed with your tune if it suits you." But though the flute-player began his ministrelsy, there were few found to hearken to him as before. Immediately a commotion ensued among the audience and there was a precipitate rush from half the male population in the room to pay their homage to the high and puissant lady. As for me, not having the honour of knowing her, I was going to sit still; but a wise and witty French friend by my side said, "Come along, I will introduce you; you won't be safe else—no man or woman is; and if she speaks to you, mind and lay on compliments pretty thickly."

Now I beg to protest solemnly and on principle against the sort of existence to which we were condemned from that time forth. We had none of us done harm to any body; we were met there to bathe and be at peace. Further, we were living under Democratic institutions, universal suffrage, and a plebiscital Sovereign, which in the way of government was more than enough for our needs. From the first line of the Constitution to the last there was not a single word about Mdme. de l'Esbrouffe-Tourbillon. We were not bound under pains and penalties to obey her. She was not our empress, nor our prefect, nor our mayoress, and yet obey her we did, bowing our necks submissively under the yoke; and those of us who did not obey had occasion to rue it. For from that moment life became a burden and a calamity to those who ventured to act, think, or speak without the assent of Mdme. de l'Esbrouffe. Was there a fancy-dress ball to be given, a charitable bazaar to be organized, a race meeting to be fixed, all the arrangements were made dependent upon the goodwill of that lady. Was there a new piece to be produced at the theatre, the manager first waited humbly upon Mdme. de l'Esbrouffe to know her pleasure. Even at the church the vicar, who had thought of inviting a neighbouring prelate to come and preach a poor-box sermon, waited to ascertain first whether Madame would deign to patronize that prelate. As for those who were in the habit of giving entertainments at their own homes, they sank of a sudden into abject terror, lest they should ever unguardedly issue invitations for nights when Mdme. de l'Esbrouffe herself "received;"—in a word it was despotism, frank despotism.

But I should not have minded so much if the great Mdme. de l'Esbrouffe had been content to grind us down under the high heels of her pretty boots, and there left us. But she did more. Like the Eastern queens of yore, she found our servility dull, and gave herself the pleasure of setting us all by the ears. We began to split up into factions. Our children quarrelled over their sand pies. Our wives took to dressing six times a day to cut one another out, and became epigrammatic and vinegar-like at one another's expense. One morning two inseparable friends who had been at school and everywhere else together went out upon the Dip Downs, escorted by four seconds and a surgeon, and broke each other's collar-bones. A loving couple scarcely out of their honeymoon were driven into court as plaintiff and defendant respectively in an action "en séparation de corps et de biens." A harmless man of letters who had written a tragedy in five acts, which Mdme. de l'Esbrouffe had praised rapturously before his face and pulled to pieces with no less rapture behind his back, got wind of her adverse criticisms and was discovered on the beach holding the diminutive M. de l'Esbrouffe-Tourbillon by the throat and vowing he would take that inoffensive husband's life. Finally the prefect was driven to loggerheads with the receiver-general, the mayor with the local editor, the theatrical manager with his "premier sujet," and half these unfortunate persons had to fly with rage and bitterness in their hearts to other cities—which made the tenth or twelfth batch of individuals who had been sent forth as outcasts by the agency of Mdme. de l'Esbrouffe. Of course, for those who liked excitement all this was very good fun. It gave a zest to the concerts, imparted a relish to the bathing, and made the balls at the Etablissement des Bains Chauds seem a great deal more lively than they might otherwise have been. One was constantly coming across persons who glanced daggers at one another, persons who cut one another while striding about in their bathing-drawers, persons who tried to look unconscious of each other's presence while dining side by side at the table d'hôte.

But amid all this, nobody will be surprised to learn that Mdme. de l'Esbrouffe disported herself as calmly as though nothing were happening. There is an inborn serenity in women which lifts them far above men in the sphere of good comedians. I do not think it would have been easy for any man who had set a whole town by the ears to walk about and view his work without betraying either by look or gesture what he thought of it. But Mdme. de l'Esbrouffe experienced no difficulty whatever in doing this. Men might fight and women might rage, but her saffron gowns were neither less fresh nor her little patches of rouge less bright nor her laughs less tinkling and innocent. Every Sunday morning she attended high mass, and it was a most beautiful sight to see her repent publicly of her sins at half-past eleven, and begin the round of them again punctually at a quarter-past twelve. Every afternoon she came and interrupted the concert by tailing in with her suite while the solos were at their height, but nobody could have been so cantankerous as to find fault with the proceeding, for she really did the thing naturally, as if it were just the thing and the only thing to do, and as if everybody expected her to do it. "I do not know how I should comport myself if I had such a wife," one day exclaimed my acquaintance, the witty and wise Frenchman to whom I have already alluded. "I think I should go on a pilgrimage to St. Jacques de Compostelle and ask heaven to have mercy on me; for I take her to be the one kind of evil in life to which a man can never thoroughly habituate himself." There was a cough behind us, and we became aware of the presence of Monsieur de l'Esbrouffe-Tourbillon, who had been standing unperceived close by and had overheard our conversation. "Pardon," said he, with an ineffable smile—one that could only come to the lips of a Frenchman—"on s'y habitue, je vous assure. Ces femmes-là dépensent tant d'esprit à abîmer leurs connaissances qu'il ne leur en reste plus pour faire enrager leurs maris. Moi, je mène une vie assez douce, je vous donne ma parole," and he strode away chuckling, with his hands behind him.

MARA[illegible] COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete with[illegible] [illegible]ious beverage.—The "Globe" says; "Var[illegible] manufacturers have attempted to atta[illegible] [illegible]d Cocoa, but we doubt whether any [illegible]ieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers [illegible]alities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. [illegible]aration to this finest of all [illegible]produced an article which [illegible]cket Entire solubility, [illegible] of the purest element [illegible]a above all others. [illegible]ecommend a more [illegible]ckets only by all [illegible]others' Original [illegible]coa Mills—[illegible]ignum,

HORRIBLE CRUELTY TO A NEGRO.

OUR compatriot at Bolton who recently set his dog upon his wife has been outdone by an American sportsman, both in regard to the number of dogs engaged and in the character of the issue of the sport. The American rival is Mr. William B. Parker, a farmer, who lived five miles north of Greensboro', North Carolina. A short time ago Mr. Parker had his barn burnt down, and he had reason to believe that an old negro, named Thomas Price, was the incendiary. By way of settling doubt he dragged Price up to his house, and shutting himself up with him in the kitchen in company with half a dozen half-starved bloodhounds, called upon him to confess the deed. Livid with terror, Price said he had burnt the barn, whereupon Parker let slip the dogs, who, with loud yells, fastened their fangs in the body of the old negro. Mr. Parker then called the dogs off, and, according to the testimony of a coloured man who was present throughout the baiting, "gloated over" the agony of the torn and bleeding negro. By the judicious intermission of intervals of the torture, Mr. Parker was enabled to extend the entertainment over a considerable time, finishing it up by "giving Price a run of a quarter of a mile" with the dogs after him, and then, with an unaccustomed access of mercy, beating out his brains with a rail fence. This last step was, however, his ruin. Had he been content with amusing himself by setting the dogs on Price, he might, unless the American law greatly differs from the English, have got off with six months' imprisonment or perhaps twelve in consideration of the number of dogs engaged. But the line must be drawn somewhere, and the Americans, drawing it at the rail fence, have hanged Mr. William B. Parker.—*Globe.*

THE HOUNDS AFLOAT.

A MESS STORY.

'Arrah, ise a wondther your not ashamed ov yourself to be boastin ov your bobbery packs and your jackalls, that's mostly pariah dogs, I'm thinking,' said Tim Daly to one who was recounting the details of a morning's run at a mofussil station, 'if yez want to get *rale* fox-hunting south of the equator, Faix yez must go to *say* for it.'

'To Sea! Come, come, Tim, draw it mild. Whoever heard of a fox-hunt at sea?' said the other derisively.

'Faix, thin, I did, and I'll just tell yez how it was if you'll pass the clar't that seems to have a wondtherful affection for the Docthar, for its niver loft his ilbow, more power to it, for the last half hour,—thank you kindly—thin here goes.

'Well boys, it was in the year—begorrah I misrimimber the exact date—that I was ordthered out to Ingia to join the ould Rangers—for the divil another regiment than thim would Aunt Kate have her nephew belong to. It was an exthra hundthred pounds she paid to git me in to the Rangers, but sure the money's well laid out says she. "Aint they divils intirely?" says she, "and shmothered wid glory, and is it for the sake of a few dirty bank-notes I'd be debarrin the son ov the great Gineral Daly all the illigancies of his profession? Begorrah no," and so wan day I just found meself on board the Salamandar bound for Calcutta wid a power of passengers, male and feymale, over a hundthred ov thim. She was a grand vessel intirely, the Salamandar, wid an auxilliary sheam to dhrive her along whiniver she got into the doldrums, and she was so long from the wan ind to the other that you might be kissin a man's wife at the stern and be lookin on at the bowsprit and niver see it. Well boys after we'd all got shook up togither, and left the bad weather in the Bay of Biscay, we first were all mighty amiable to aich other, and thin we began, as a mather of coorse, to fight. There was a divil ov an ould major, wid a bigger divil of a wife, and it was the delight ov the two ov thim to be discoverin misdeamanors among the company by day and night, and upstairs and downstairs, till—Holy Binjamin be about us!—they infected a'most the whole hundthred wid an itch for slanderin and quarralin the like of which I've niver seen before or since. Bedad the shkipper, a pleasant, aisy, paceable man, was a'most kilt intirely wid thim and their complaints before we crossed the line, and there weren't two men or women on board disconnected wid blood ties, that were on spakin terms to aich other but meself and a cornet be name Casey, goin' out to join a Hussar Regiment in Bengal. Faix it was a nice lad this same cornet was, and the very picthur of a jock from his head to his toes. Six stones was his weight, and the divil a h'aporth ov discoorse was in him but what related to hounds and horses. The most ov his day he spint near the forecastle where there were twelve couple of fox-hounds going out to Calcutta' and he'd point out all their beauties so often, that bedad, it was tired I began to grow of seein him sittin starin' wid a big cigar in his mouth, from mornin till night at the dogs that would ate him up at a mouthful, maybe, if they got the chance. Faix and that's the truth, for it was half starved the poor divils were, and wan day a child going by the big cages where they were tied up, a big hungry hound made a snap at him, and a'most dhragged him into the cage by his frock before those that stood by could get him out of his mouth—glory be to all the Saints!

"Its always sittin watchin them dogs yez are; or the horse in the box over there," says I to him wan day. "Arrah can't yez behave like a christian man and let the bastes alone that don't consarn ye."

"Oh, Daly," says he wid a big sigh, "what a paradise it would be to be behind those twelve couple and a good fox! Its dhramin of imaginary runs wid the Quarn or Pytchley I am," says he, "sittin hereon this hen-coop, and faix its many illigant runs I've had" says he "this fine weather while I've smoked me pipe undher the lee of the foresail." "Aye, in your imagination," says I, "and what the divil's the use of that?"

"Faix its bether than nothing," says he, "to think you're on the back of a good horse, yourself in the first flight, the hounds there streaming out before ye over a beautiful grass country, the fo——"

"Arrah, shut your tallies," says I, growin angry wid him;—may be the ould Majors itch was on me, "shure if its a run yez want ye can have it where yez are and a good wan too; aye bether than iver inthered into your wandherin imagination."

"Misther Daly," says he, stiffly, "I'll thank ye for none of your chaff."

"Its truth I'm tellin ye," says I, in all sariousness. "Why don't ye get the shteward to give a red herrin and run a dhrag on the decks?"

"Begorrah!" says he, slappin his thigh, "I never thought of that. It is a grand idea," says he afther a pause.

Well boys, to make a long story short, this notion of a dhrag hunt took the Cornet's fancy greatly. Away he goes to the butcher who had charge of the hounds, and asks him for the loan of thim in the morning whin they were washin the decks, but the butcher would'nt hear of the devarshion for a time at all, at all. It was as much as his place was worth to let the hounds loose, he said, he'd be flogged by the captain, and put in irons.

The hounds were as hungry as politicians, and as ravenous as lawyers, he said, and there would be murther and Van Amburg's "carrywan" on board if they were let go; but whin the Cornet tipped him a sov and two bottles of rum his views changed, and he promised to *lose* the key of the cages so convaniently that the Cornet might be sure to find it if he looked; and so the bargain was made. Ov coorse it was necessary to keep the "meet" saycret, for begorrah, ye may guess the divil's own row there would have been if the ladies wid the chitther had heard anything of it. The Cornet, meself, and a middy only had intelligince of the inthertainment; and we fixed a morning soon after we got over the line for the fun. The Cornet bought a box of "soldiers" from the Steward; and bedad, bein determined to pay off the ould Major for some of his divilmints towards meself, I got the Docthor, a kindly, dacent man, to give me a taste of aniseed which the Middy spilt over the petticoats and the throusers that the Major and his lady were for iver hangin out ov the port to dhry, for its curtailed in their wardrobe they were, and did their washin wance a week for thimselves in their cabin. We rubbed more ov it on his chair cushions in case he might be sittin on thim, and thin the arrangements bein all complate, we settled the hunt for daylight the next morning.

The weather was terrible hot, and many men used to sleep up on deck this time, on skylights and hencoops, and wherever they could, and over the legs and the beds of these the Middy dhrew the dhrag, and up and down the decks, and into the forecastle where the crew dwelt, and the middies' berths, and all about the ship down below; while as for meself bedad, I just trailed it here and there about the saloon, and at the end just hid it quietly undher the piano, but not before I stuck another "soldier" between the Venetian blinds of the ould Major's cabin door—bad cess to him.

It was an illigant dhrag intirely, and so soon as the men were piped to wash decks, the Cornet just opened the cage and made a run for it. Faix, he did well to run, for the hounds came out wid a rush that would have frightened yez out of your wits if yez had seen it. They were all tumblin over aich other in their hurry, fightin and barkin like mad, whin wan ov thim got a sniff ov the dhrag, and let a yowl out of him that was like to a Banshee. Thin the others got it and away they wint wid a rush, their noses down and their sterns up, singin such a chorus as I'll be bound to say was niver heard at say before. The divil himself would'nt have stopped thim now, and in a minnit they had upset the sailors over their buckets, and jumped all the beds, frightning those that were sleepin out of their lives. Such a skeddadle yez never seed! Some of those that were woke, up climbed up the rigging, some ran down below rowlin a-top of aich other down the ladders, for they thought the dogs were all mad. The little Cornet was cryin *Tally-ho!* at the top of his voice, and some one set to ring the bell, thinkin it was a fire that had broken out.

Sorra a pin the hounds cared. Away they wint over ivery spot of ground the dhrag had touched, giving tongue most beautiful all the time, until they sailed in to the saloon where the people were lookin out of their doors half dhressed roarin and cryin to know what the danger was.

Bedad those that wouldnt spake before, were now the best of frinds, all sayin their prayers in company; but whin the dogs were on thim they were disthrected altogether and ran into the wrong cabins in their tirror makin the ruction worse and worse. Undhur the piano the pack ran the dhrag to ground, and some of thim jumped up on the top of the insthrumint playin exthraordinary tunes wid their hind legs; while the others burrowed and howled like divils to get the herrin out from undherneath it. Some of thim got the scint of the soldier in the Major's door, and begun jumpin against it so that the lock gave way, and in they tumbled head over heels, while the ould Major and his lady in *dishabile* bolted out as if the divil himself was behind him. Faix, as soon as they scented her they made a rush at her, and she'd only time to make a hop, and a shkip and a jump accross the saloon into a cabin opposite that had the door convaniently open, or they would have torn the petticoats off her. The ould Major stole away in the confusion wid his scented throwsers on, but a couple or two of known dogs were on his trail in a minnit, and followed him up on deck where he ran like a lamplighter round the hatchway roarin *murther* all the time fit to frighten yez. At last, and seein more hounds comin up the stairs to join in the inthertainment, he made a clane bolt of it, and saved his bacon by an inch by shwingin himself into the shrowds. It was a narrow squeak he had, faix, for wan dog got a mouthful of his breeches as he was on his way up, and swallowed it before you'd say "knife." Well boys, by this time ivery wan that could was sazin hould of the hounds, and at last they were all secured; but not before they had upset a hencoop and aiten all the fowls and ducks in it, feathers and all. The skipper was in a tearin rage, yez may be sure, but he could hardly help laughin at the same time; while down below, bedad so many awkward mishtakes were made by men and womin runnin into the wrong cabins, that it was hard to make a complaint agin any one. Beggorah it was shame and disgrace that was on the most ov thim; and there wasn't much to be said by any wan but the Major, who swore by the Duke of Cambridge and the Shecretary of War that he'd make it a hangin matther for some wan—that same hunt. But he didnt said Tim Daly refilling his glass, for may be he couldn't. At any rate we had aise and quiet from him the rest of the voyage; and will yez tell me now if a fox hunt at say is not tin times a more illigant divarshion than a fox hunt on shore, where its riskin your necks yez are wid stones and nullahs, and not a Major of the army to run into at the ind of it?'—*Madras Times.*

A CHARLESTON man electrified a hotel waiter by ordering the whole bill of fare.

WHEN a wife reigns, it seems natural that she should storm too. She generally does.

THE AMERICAN EDITOR'S GUESTS.

BY WILL. M. CARLETON.

(Recited before the Michigan Press Association.)

THE Editor sat in his sanctum, his countenance furrowed with care,
His mind chuckfull of business, his feet at the top of a chair,
His chair-arm an elbow supporting, his right hand upholding his head,
His eyes on his dusty old table, with different documents spread.
There were thirty long pages from Howler, with underlined capitals topped,
And a short disquisition from Growler, requesting his newspaper stopped;
There were lyrics from Gusher, the poet, concerning sweet flow'rets and zephyrs,
And a stray gem from Ploder, the farmer, describing a couple of heifers;
There were billets from beautiful maidens, and bills from a grocer or two,
And his best leader hitched to a letter, which inquired if he wrote it, or who?
There were raptures of praises from writers of the smooth and mellifluous school.
And one of his rival's last papers, informing him he was a fool;
There were several long resolutions, with names telling who they were by,
Canonizing some harmless old brother who had done nothing worse than die;
There were traps on that table to catch him, and serpents to sting and to smite him;
There were gift enterprises to sell him, and biters attempting to bite him;
There were long staring "ads," from the city, and money with never a one,
Which added, "Please give this insertion, and send in your bills, when it's done;"
There were letters from organizations—their meetings, their wants, and their laws—
Which said, "Can you print this announcement for—the good of our glorious cause?"
There were tickets inviting his presence to festivals, parties, and shows,
Wrapped in notes, with "Please give us a notice" demurely slipped in at the close;
In short, as his eye took the table, and ran o'er its ink-spattered trash,
There was nothing it did not encounter—excepting, perhaps, it was cash.
The Editor dreamily pondered on several ponderous things—
On different lines of action, and the pulling of different strings;
Upon some equivocal doings, and some unequivocal duns;
On how few of his numerous patrons were quietly prompt-paying ones;
On friends who subscribed "just to help him," and wordy encouragement lent,
And had given him plenty of counsel, but never had paid him a cent;
How on vinegar kind-hearted people were feeding him every hour,
Who saw not the work they were doing, but wondered that "printers are sour;"
On several intelligent townsmen, whose kindness was without stint,
That they kept an eye on his business, and told him just what he should print;
On men who had rendered him favours, and never pushed forward their claims,
So long as the paper was crowded with "locals" containing their names,
On various other small matters, sufficient his temper to rile,
And finally contrived to be making the blood of an editor boil;
And so one could see that his feelings could hardly be said to be smooth,
That he needed some pleasant occurrence, his wakened emotions to soothe;
He had it; for lo! on the threshold, a slow and reliable tread,
A farmer invaded the sanctum, and these are the words that he said:
"Good mornin', sir, Mr. Printer; how is your body to-day?
I'm glad you're at home; for you fellers is al'ays a-runnin' away.
Your paper last week wan't so spicy nor sharp as the one week before,
But I sp'ose when the campaign is opened, you'll be whoopin' it up to 'em more.
That fellow that's printin' The Smasher is goin' for you pretty smart,
And our folks said this mornin', at breakfast, they thought he was gettin' the start.
But I hushed 'em up right in a minute, and said a good word for you;
I told em' I believed you was tryin' to do just as well as you knew;
And I told 'em that some one was sayin', and whoever 'twas it is so,
That you can't expect much of no one man, nor blame him for what he don't know.
But, layin' aside pleasure for business, I've brought you my little boy Jim;
And I thought I would see if you couldn't make an editor out of him.
"My family stock is increasin', while others seem to run short,
I've got a right smart of a family—it's one of the old-fashioned sort;
There's Ichabod, Isaac, and Israel, a workin' away on the farm—
They do 'bout as much as one good boy—and make things go off like a charm.
There's Moses and Aaron are sly ones, and slip like a couple of eels;
But they're tol'able steady in one thing—they al'ays get round to their meals.
There's Peter is busy inventin' (though what he invents I can't see),
And Joseph is studying med'cine—and they're both of 'em boardin' with me.
There's Abram and Albert is married, each workin' my farm for himself,
And Sam smashed his nose at a shootin', and so he is laid on the shelf.
The rest of the boys are all growin', 'cept this little runt, which is Jim,
And I thought that perhaps i'd be makin' an editor outen o' him.
"He ain't no great shakes for to labour, though I've laboured with him a good deal,
And given him some strappin' good arguments I know he couldn't help but to feel.
But he's built out of second-class timber, and nothin' about him is big,
Exceptin' his appetite only, and there he's as good as a pig,
I keep him a carrying luncheons, and fillin' and bringin' the jugs.
And take him among the pertatoes, and set him to pickin' the bugs;
And then there's things to be doin' a helpin' the women in-doors;
There's churnin' and washin' of dishes, and other description of chores.
But he don't take to nothin' but victuals, and he'll never be much, I'm afraid,
So I thought it would be a good notion to learn him the editor's trade.
His body's too small for a farmer, his judgment is rather too slim,
But I thought we perhaps could be makin' an editor outen o' him.
"It aint much to get up a paper—it wouldn't take him long for to learn;
He could feed the machine, I am thinkin', with some good strappin' fellows to turn.
And things that was once hard in doing is easy enough now to do;
Just keep an eye on your machinery, and crack your arrangements right through.
I used to wonder at readin', and where it was got up, and how;
But 'tis most of it made by machinery—I can see it all plain enough now.
And poetry, too, is constructed by machinery of different designs,
Each one with a gauge and a chopper to see to the length of the lines;
And I hear a New York clairvoyant is runnin' one sleeker than grease,
And a-renting her heaven-born productions at a couple of dollars a-piece.
An' since the whole trade has growed easy, 'twould be easy enough, I've a whim.
If you was agreed, to be makin' an editor outen of Jim."
The Editor sat in his sanctum, and looked the old man in the eye,
Then glanced at the grinning young hopeful, and mournfully made his reply:
"Is your son a small unbound edition of Moses and Solomon both?
Can he compass his spirit with meakness, and strangle a natural oath?
Can he leave all his wrongs to the future, and carry his heart in his cheek?
Can he do an hour's work in a minute, and live on six pence a week?
Can he courteously talk to an equal, and brow-beat an impudent dunce?
Can he keep things in apple-pie order, and do half-a-dozen at once?
Can he press all the springs of knowledge, with quick and reliable touch?
And be sure that he knows how much to know, and knows how to not know too much?
Does he know how to spur up his virtue, and put a check-rein on his pride?
Can he carry a gentleman's manner within a rhinoceros' hide?
Can he know all, and do all, and be all, with cheerfulness, courage, and win?
If so, we perhaps can be making an editor 'outen of him.'"
The farmer stood, curiously listening, while wonder his vision o'erspread;
And he said, "Jim, I guess we'll be goin'; he's probably out of his head."
But lo! on the rickety staircase, another reliable tread,
And entered another old farmer, and these are the words that he said:
"Good morning, sir, Mr. Editor, how is the folks to-day?
I owe you for next year's paper—I thought I'd come in and pay;
And Jones is a going to take it, and this is his money here;
I shut down on lendin' it to him, and then coaxed him to try a year.
And here is a few little items that happened last week in our town;
I thought they'd look good for the paper, and so I just dotted 'em down.
And here is a basket of cherries my wife picked expressly for you:
And a small bunch of flowers from Jennie—she thought she must send somethin' too.
You're doin' the politics bully, as all of our family agree;
Just keep your old goose-quill a floppin,' and give 'em a good one for me.
And now that you're chuckfull of business, and I won't be a takin' your time,
I've things of my own I must 'tend to—good day, sir, I believe I will climb."
The Editor sat in his sanctum, and brought down his first with a thumb;
"God bless that farmer," he muttered, "he's a regular, jolly old trump."
And 'tis thus with our noble profession, and thus it will ever be still;
There are some who appreciate its labour, and some who perhaps never will.
But in the great time that is coming, when Gabriel's trumpet shall sound,
And they who have laboured and rested shall come from the quivering ground;
When they who have striven and suffered to teach and ennoble their race,
Shall march at the front of the column, each one in his God-given place,
As they pass through the gates of The City, with proud and victorious tread,
The Editor, Printer, and Devil, will travel not far from the head.—*Madras Mail.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The remarkable remedial powers of Dr. de Jongh's Oil in the treatment of Infantile Wasting have been the subject of favourable comment from numerous medical men. Amongst these, Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, observes—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of mesenteric and pulmonary tubercle, and in the atrophic diseases of children." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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1402 British Princess, Stewart—Owen & Okell.
1303 Mahabaleshwur, Corney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1339 Prince Regent, Clague—The Captain.
1388 Royal Sovereign, Curphey—Larence & Co.
1270 Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1186 The Foundling, Varian—Edward Bates & Co.

FOR LONDON.

782 Saladin, Ranken—Blay & Mackintosh.

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1093 Stamboul, Taylor—Stenhouse & Co.
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FOR RANGOON.

540 Annie, Baker—C. Rustomjee.
1278 Chrysolite, Cruickshank—Volkart Brothers.
351 Migrator, Logan—C. Rustom jee.

NOT FIXED.

1045 Beaumaris Castle, Madran—Captain.
1175 Burmah, Garrick—Wallace & Co.
820 Baldowan, Watt—Stenhouse & Co.
916 China, Gordon—F. Sands & Co.
1401 Cordillera, Berry—Captain.
1140 Clyde, Shrebury—Rennie Scovel & Co.
903 Evening Star, Stepee.
1069 Glen Isla, Case—Captain.
514 Joyce Phillips, Mumford—H. Jamsetjee.
1272 Jane Law, Simpson—Finlay Muir & Co.
1002 Kate Gregory, Hanson—H. M. S. Musky.
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1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—R. Framjee.
1124 Munsoory, Lorenzen—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1001 Norah Greame, Robinson—Edward Bates & Co.
432 Oliver Madeleine, Desbats—Ewart, Latham & Co.
605 Phutteh Allum, Rowe—H. A. N. Mahomed.
575 Pallas, Maidrich—Remington & Co.
1260 Sabina, Paine—Captain.
699 Saga, Roe—Remington & Co.
983 St. Bernard, Taylor—R. Eduljee.
836 Waterloo, Holland—H. M. Sidick.

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1746 Hindoostan (s), Roskell—P. & O. Co.

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2983 Nebraska (s.)—Blay & Mackintosh.
1800 Xantho (s), Colle—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR GENOA &c.

765 Arabia (s), Avilio, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CHINA, &c.

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928 Venus (s), Croull—Ewart, Latham & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1232 Baroda (s), Holl—P. & O. Co.
1269 Golconda (s), Coleman—P. & O. Co.

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363 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—C. Rowjee.

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535 Kate Swanton, Nacoda—Shaik B. Allum.
705 Phettee Allum, Rowe—H. A. Noormahomed.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

582 Sulleman Shaw, Nacoda—J. Sewjee.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

436 Futel Rahaman, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

132 Estrella DeDamaun, Nacoda.
310 Futtey Sooltan, Nacoda—H. J. N. Momed Cader.
190 John and Mary, Nacoda—E. Sewjee.
151 Koorsta Roodrin, Nacoda—D. B. Ghandy.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia, James—(Harbour Defence.)
670 Bullfinch, Lodder.
309 Clyde.
472 Dagmar—Steam Tug.
1060 Dalhousie, Hewett.
1086 Dryad, Parsons.
1700 Euprates, Curmen.
2187 Magdala, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
308 May Frere—Yacht, Warner.
408 Sind.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
2670	Denmark	July 8
1211	Ganges	July 15
1328	Prince Eugene, Smith	July 15
993	Melrose, Neill	July 26
1062	Ontario, Scott	Aug. 4
881	Bella Maria	Aug. 8
1610	Ivanhoe, Herrimann	Aug. 8
879	Ruby, Grey	Aug. 22
1033	Sam Mendel	Sept. 2
1356	Manila, Hircolm	Sept. 5
879	Lord Ashburton	Sept. 8
901	Khimjee Oodowjee	Sept. 11
1307	Prince Leopold, Irvine	Sept. 13
1326	Augusta, Raynest	Sept. 13
1132	Tim Whiffler	Sept. 15
1067	Simla, Salter	Sept. 21
1435	Westminster	Sept. 28
1192	Asiana	Sept. 29
1193	Thunderbolt	Oct. 9
	FROM LONDON.	
1293	Dharwar, Freebody—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.	Aug. 12
724	Pembrokeshire—Thomas Steuart & Co.	Aug. 30
1333	Nelson	Sept. 12
600	West Australian, Andrew	Sept. 14
531	Dovercourt, Heigho	Sept. 28
1283	Ardgowan Teviotdale—Thomas Steuart & Co.	Oct. 7
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
816	Ismael	
	FROM CLYDE.	
867	Undaunted	Sept. 1
1357	Salsette	Sept. 14
980	City of Cashmere	Sept. 26
993	Camperdown	Sept. 30
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
1089	Cavalier	June 30
1182	Inspector	July 18
861	Ceres	Aug. 16
873	Virginia	Aug. 28
1512	E. F. Gabain	Aug. 30
955	Bombay	Aug. 31
569	Gazellan	Sept. 9
847	Alma	Sept. 25
779	Johanna Wilhelmina	Oct. 6
1300	Hoogly	Oct. 7
	FROM NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.	
599	Corrienth	
	FROM SHIELDS.	
798	Alaska	July 20
974	Glen Monarch	July 22
751	England's Glory	Aug. 19
	Maria	Aug. 19
1067	Mary and Emma	Aug. 24
1248	Kate Devonport	Sept. 19
819	Flora	Sept. 23
	FROM CARDIFF.	
1111	Tethys	Oct. 4
	FROM BOSTON.	
1535	Golden Fleece	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
1574	Astarte	Aug. 18

NOVEL READING.—A more remarkable case than that of the White Swallow, just tried before Judge Lowell, seldom appears in court. The ship was abandoned at sea in June last, and the crew, after spending three days and nights in their boats, arrived safely in Fayal. The ship was on a voyage to Hongkong. In September the sailmaker of the ship (a Scotchman, calling himself Robert Bruce) called on Mr. Nickerson, one of the owners, and demanded dlrs. 600 damages for himself and others, declaring that if it were not paid he should disclose facts which would prevent the recovery of the insurance. Mr. Nickerson treated the threat with proper contempt. Soon after, the mate, second mate, steward, and sailmaker, and two of the crew joined in a libel brought by an attorney of this city against the owners of the ship, in which they claimed damages to the amount of from dlrs. 40 to dls. 600 each, on the ground that the master had destroyed the ship by boring holes in her. The mate swore that he saw four holes bored in the run of the ship by the captain. The sailmaker (Bruce), the second mate, and the steward testified that they saw the water rushing in through the side of the ship, and charged the master with the crime, and that he agreed to pay them dls. 200 each. The mate produced a chart with marks upon it showing the voyage, which, he said, was made by the master and himself on board the ship. Among other things it appeared that the account in many of its details followed the story in Charles Reade's novel called *Foul Play*, and that Bruce, a few weeks before he sailed, had read the novel in Chelsea Hospital. They were called upon to describe the parts of the vessel in which they said the holes were bored, and their description differed so materially from that of the builder of the vessel and those who loaded her that it was pretty clear that they had never seen it. They first went before the grand jury to have the captain indicted, but the grand jury did not belive their history, and found no bill. The case was finally tried before Judge Lowell, and occupied three days. He decided that he was satisfied that the story was a fabrication throughout; that the chart produced was marked in Boston. He said the witness Bruce, who had been reading a novel of great power, goes to sea, and finds a master carrying out the details of the plot of that story; speaking with the mate of getting boats ready before there is any leak; afterwards whispering with his mate; the mate carrying an auger below and staying there a long time; the leak then increasing; the same thing repeated twice more; the vessel abandoned; a protest read so low that the crew could not hear it. All these things are point by point coincident with those of the striking book of fiction which the witness had been reading. The improbability that he should happen to find the truth following so closely on the earlier fiction is very great. On this being pointed out to him he came in the next day and said the master was in the habit of reading the same story during the voyage, and that he had often seen the book lying on the poop. This the judge thought was, if possible, more unlikely than the other statement, because such an act on the master's part would be equivalent to leaving a pointed confession in plain sight of his crew. The judge discussed the evidence at length, and in conclusion said that the brad facts of absence of motive to commit a capital crime, total contradiction in the mode of committing it and the persons by whom it was committed, and the evident marks of fabrication by witnesses who cannot describe the localities, contradiction between two opposite theories of scutling the vessel and of leaving her when she was dry, together with the evidence of the master, and the logbook, and the protest, all go to show the story a fabrication.—*Boston Transcript.*

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

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The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d.	do.
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All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 20th December 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

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INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed [illegible] Deposit at seven days' notice.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

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Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

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By order,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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AMOUNT PAID UP £250,000
THE INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £850,000
THE LIFE TRUST FUND EXCEEDS £226,000

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MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE.
DR. SYDNEY SMITH, Nesbit Lane, Byculla
Attendance from 9 till 11 A.M.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are lower than those of other Offices.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid ONE MONTH after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character, and in proportion to liabilities are estimated to exceed those of any other Assurance Company established in India.
8. Military men doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace as well as those in Civil employ, are accepted at Civil rates.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.
13. The Commercial Union Office is entirely free from Amalgamations.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bimlipatam	Messrs. Minchin & Co.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Colombo	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Darjeeling	C. Graham, Esq.
Dhurmsala	A. J. Wheatley, Esq.
Etawah	Messrs. Cohen, Feilman & Co.
Jhansie	Bazonjee Fardoonjee, Esq.
Jubbulpore	The Jubbulpore Trading Company.
Kandy	H. Thomson, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Murree	W. Baker, Esq.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Ootacamund	L. F. Chapman, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Peshawur	W. Baker, Esq.
Purneah	P. [illegible], Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
[illegible]	C. W. Hawes, Esq.
Rawul Pindee	W. Baker, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further informations may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
30th September 1871. Agents at Bombay

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 .... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .... £485,180 8s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 .... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .... £213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

CHIEF OFFICE.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
PRESIDENT—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S.
DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Hanbury, and Lliyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lamson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (Member of the Indian Council.)
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England.)
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

AUDITORS.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.

Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs. 1,000 at death—

Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.	Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	31 10	36 10	40	45 0	50 0
25	34 2	39 2	45	50 0	55 0
30	37 2	42 2	50	57 6	62 6
35	40 8	45 8	55	[illegible]	74 0

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1870.

INSURANCES.

THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Founded, A.D. 1844.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENT—T. F. PUNNETT, Bruce Lane.
MEDICAL REFEREE:—SURGEON J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S.

The entire Profits are divided amongst the Holders of Participating Policies.

Profits on Participating Policies can be applied first in extinguishing the Premiums, and then in making the Policies payable during the life-time of the Assured. The lives of Parsee and Eurasian gentlemen are accepted at EUROPEAN CIVILIAN RATES.

All necessary Forms and other requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances and the Rates of Premium may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

T. F. PUNNETT, Agent.
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, December 187[illegible]

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

[illegible] Bonus, First [illegible] .... £ [illegible]
Ditto Second ditto .... £ [illegible]

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.)

TRUSTEES.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	William Forbes [illegible]
William Emmens, Esq.	W. S. [illegible] LL.D.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, [illegible]
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson
William Lethbridge, Esq.	The Rev. Richard Wood
Richard Nugent, Esq.	

SECRETARY.

STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 18[illegible].

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. [illegible]

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets .... Rs. [illegible]

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William S[illegible]

BOMBAY BRANCH.

[illegible] Penn, E[illegible]
[illegible] J. F. Hun[illegible], and
Frank G. [illegible], Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring £8,950,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,868,241-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were .... £[illegible]
of which Twenty-five lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate .... Rs. 490 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium .... Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate .... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above .... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium .... Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium as low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Examiner named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after [illegible] proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within [illegible] months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, [illegible] payable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—[illegible] Lives in India for the whole Term [illegible] which have been in force for the full period of three years, purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay B[illegible]

RUSSELL AND C[illegible]

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
21, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

ROWLAND AND [illegible]

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLIS[illegible]
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART [illegible]
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES [illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow [illegible] Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Co[illegible] PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER [illegible] Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.